

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW



1986

South Carolina
Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW 1986

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Division's major function is to provide timely statistics on the labor market for the state, counties, and sub-state areas.

The roots of the Labor Market Information Division go back to April 16, 1937, when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the division compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of Unemployment Compensation. The division began collecting new, more timely employment data in 1949, when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program).

This new endeavor has resulted in many new improved data resources over the years, such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

During its 47 years of existence, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates requiring labor market statistics and analysis, most recently the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

The LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided to the agency's operational divisions, and labor market information is developed for use by individuals, private industry, and the government sector.

The LMI Division annually publishes the South Carolina Labor Market Review (LMR) as a comprehensive source of a wide variety of labor market information.

The LMR can be used by planners in all areas of public and private economic and human resource development, as well as individuals seeking information on the state's economy and labor market. Included in the LMR is information on such topics as the state economy; characteristics of the population and labor force; analysis of employment and unemployment; and income and education patterns.

The Appendix section of this report contains a list of specific types of information available through the Labor Market Information division. Also provided in the Appendix is a glossary of commonly used terms and acronyms related to labor market programs and data.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The South Carolina Labor Market Review was prepared by the staff of the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, under the direction of David L. Laird.

Please direct comments, questions, or requests for further information concerning this report to Vicki Boylston, supervisor of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Unit at (803) 737-2660.

GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STATISTICS



A LOOK AT "THE PALMETTO STATE"

South Carolina, known as the "Palmetto State," is one of the southeastern Atlantic Coast states. It is bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and has a 186-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Roughly triangular in shape, South Carolina covers 31,055 square miles and is the 40th largest state in terms of land area.

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. As part of the rapidly growing Sunbelt area, the state is experiencing population growth above the average for all states. A 20.5% increase in the state population was realized over the 1970-1980 period. All of South Carolina's 46 counties had population increases during this ten-year period, with the exception of McCormick County which experienced a small 2% decline. Population density per square mile in the state jumped from 85.7 in 1970 to 103.4 in 1980. The state population is expected to continue to increase during the 1980's, probably slightly faster than during the 1970's. Provisional population projections from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) population would give the state a ranking of 26 among all states in terms of population.

South Carolina has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as designated by the Census Bureau according to their size and commuting patterns. With a population of 570,210, the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (comprised of Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties) is the largest of the MSA's. This MSA is located in the northwestern-most area of the state and is highly industrialized. The Charleston MSA (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties) is second largest, with 430,462. This area is on the state's central coast and is a major center for commercial shipping. The third largest MSA is Columbia (Richland and Lexington Counties) with 409,925. Located in the heart of the state, this area includes the state capital and is the center of state governmental affairs.

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston, and Columbia were the only MSA's in the state. After 1980 Census figures were tabulated, the areas of Anderson County (population 133,235) and Florence County (population 110,163) also were designated as MSA's. The Anderson MSA is located adjacent to Greenville in the highly industrialized northwestern section of the state. The Florence MSA is situated in the eastern segment of the state, which is a major agricultural region.

South Carolina also has two other major cities that are part of MSA's crossing state lines. With a population of 105,625, Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina MSA. York County, with a population of 106,720, is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina MSA.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL
AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION		CHANGE 1970-80	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT
Aiken County <u>2/</u>	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA <u>3/</u> (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA <u>3/</u> (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County <u>4/</u>	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.

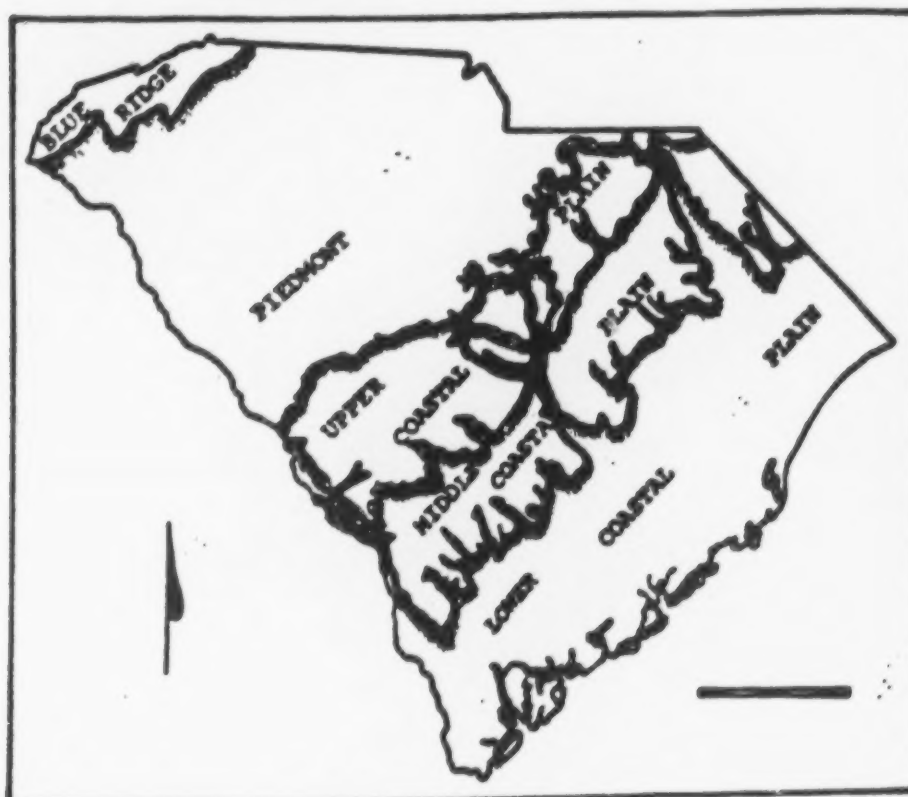
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census.

4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Geographically, South Carolina is comprised of three major divisions. In the northwestern corner, known as the Appalachian region, the Blue Ridge Mountains give the state its highest elevations. At the base of the mountains is the Piedmont, a region of rolling hills and valleys which descends to the broad, flat Coastal Plain (lowlands) area. The Coastal Plain region, which comprises about two thirds of the state, extends to the Atlantic Coast. Here the land disperses into many small off-shore islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

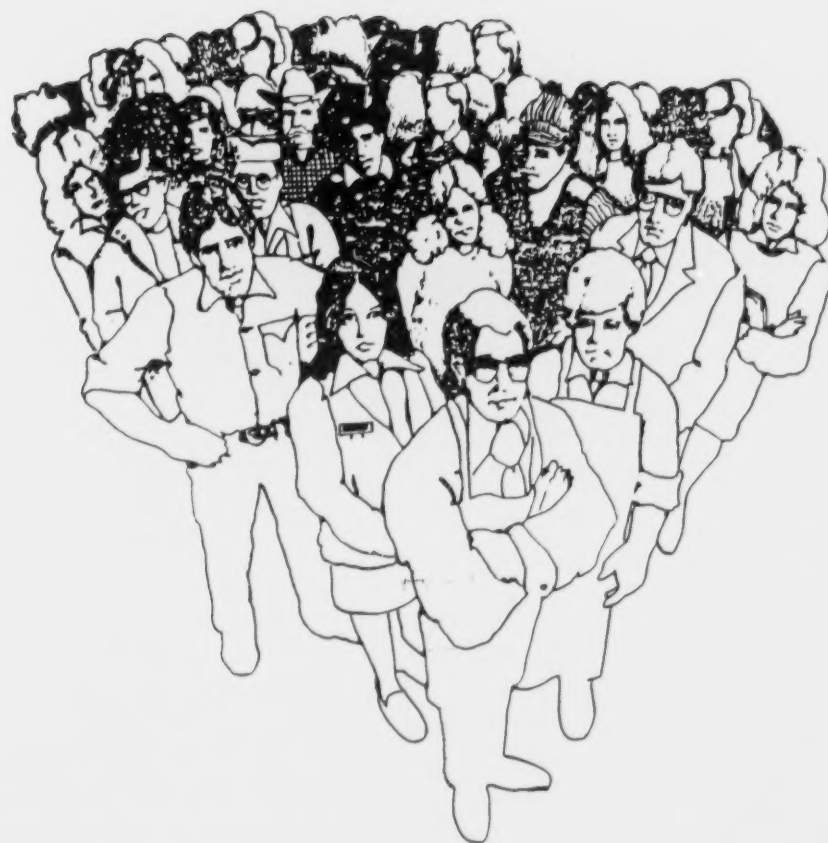


The Palmetto State offers many geographical assets to its residents and visitors. Only 250 miles separate the mountains and the seashore, making both very accessible to vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits, and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has a generally mild, humid climate throughout the year, with four distinct seasons. Winter brings an average snowfall accumulation in the northwestern part of the state of 2 inches. This dwindles to an average of 0.1 inches in the southeastern part of the state. Mid-winter temperatures average 45 F, while mid-summer temperatures are around 85 - 90 F. Average monthly precipitation in the state ranges from 3.82 inches in the north central region of the state to 5.76 inches in the mountain area.

Quick, easy travel within and through the Palmetto State is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which include I-20, I-26, I-77, I-95, and I-85. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK



Economic Developments & Outlook

U.S.

The United States economy has moved into the fourth year of recovery from the 1981-82 recession. The current expansion has been exceptional. It has outlasted the average expansion of 33 months. Its duration exceeds five of the eight recoveries since World War II.

The expansion's pace has slowed, though. Real Gross National Product (GNP) grew only 2.1 percent from the first quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986. Civilian employment increased 1.9 percent from April 1985 to April 1986, approaching 109 million.

The outlook for the rest of 1986 calls for continued slow growth. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators has been rising almost every month for a year. Behind this general outlook are several factors which can influence the economy's course in varying ways.

Industrial production has been down recently, mainly due to cutbacks in the oil and auto industries. A great deal of unused capacity exists in manufacturing, dimming the outlook for this sector. The prospects are especially troublesome considering that manufacturing has not recovered all the jobs lost during the 1981-82 recession. However, manufacturers have been investing in productivity-improving equipment, enabling them to make greater profits from smaller sales. Also, manufacturing in the U.S. should feel some benefits from the fall in the value of the dollar before too long.

The construction industry is being pulled in different directions by the nonresidential and residential sectors. The nonresidential side faces a weak outlook because of the end of the office building boom and overcapacity in manufacturing. However, the housing business still is in good shape, although it will not grow as swiftly as in the recent past.

Consumers have been the prime factors in economic growth and will continue to be in 1986. They should be helped by continued rising incomes, low inflation and moderate interest rates. The slowdown in employment growth will slow the growth in incomes. However, lower prices and interest rates and increasing stock prices mean more people will have more money than otherwise. Oil is not the only area of optimism for prices. Food prices should be held down by an abundance of agricultural production around the world. Nonoil commodity prices are near their lowest levels since the end of World War II. With continued slow economic growth and an apparently accommodative Federal Reserve Board, interest rates should rise only slightly if at all through mid-1987.

The economic outlook will be clouded, as always, by certain questions. Some major ones for 1986 include: Is the debt burden too high (business, personal and government liabilities are taking up an unprecedented portion of the economy)? What kind of tax reform will be implemented and what will be its effects? Will Gramm-Rudman-Hollings survive, and, if so, to what effect? And, as the current recovery stretches longer and longer, the increasingly heard question is, "How much longer can it last?"

S.C.

Economic expansion has continued in South Carolina, following national trends. Nonfarm employment grew 3.4 percent from April 1985 to April 1986, surpassing 1,300,000. However, with greater growth in the labor force, the unemployment rate declined only 0.1 percentage point to 6.8 percent over the same period. Income growth and low inflation led to a \$5.00 gain in real weekly earnings to \$97.61 from April 1985 to April 1986.

South Carolina's economy will continue to follow in the tracks of the U.S. However, the recent mixed picture given by the state's economic indicators points to perhaps more fitful and sluggish growth in the state in 1986 and early 1987. Should the national outlook change, the state picture will shift accordingly.

The biggest cloud over the South Carolina economy will continue to be manufacturing. Textiles is a familiar story. About the best to be hoped for in that industry is a slowdown in its slide. The problem now for state manufacturing is that durable goods producers have joined nondurable goods makers in a decline. Durable goods employment fell 1.8 percent from April 1985 to April 1986. Unless the international trade picture improves substantially and quickly, that decrease can be expected to continue.

In contrast, services and trade will continue to be the growth areas in the state's economy. Services employment increased 6.3 percent from April 1985 to April 1986 while trade grew 6.4 percent over the same period. However, growth in these sectors should slow with the decrease in overall economic activity. If gasoline prices remain low, tourism should be a boost to service and trade activity, particularly along the coast.

The state's construction industry will feel the same affects of overall national trends. Oversupply and uncertainties about tax reform will slow nonresidential building. As long as interest rates remain favorable, housing construction will be brisk. The final version of tax reform legislation could also affect resort development.

It appears that South Carolina may have entered a period where growth will be slow and harder to come by. If so, the need is greater for increased and more innovative economic development efforts across the state. At the same time, patience may be called for, waiting for new thrusts in education, entrepreneurship and high-technology development to bear fruit.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIODS
1974 to 1979, and 1978 to 1984
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

TABLE 1

Industry	Percentage Change from 1974 to 1979		Percentage Change from 1978 to 1984	
	Wages	Employment	Wages	Employment
Construction	+ 34.9%	- 3.4%	+ 73.8%	+ 14.8%
Manufacturing	+ 65.0%	+ 6.1%	+ 54.3%	- 3.1%
Textile Mill Products	+ 41.7%	- 8.5%	+ 19.4%	- 21.1%
Apparel and other Textile Products	+ 60.3%	+ 8.3%	+ 45.3%	+ 1.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	+ 57.1%	+ 1.0%	+ 70.3%	+ 1.3%
Rubber and Miscellaneous	+ 461.5%	+ 218.1%	+ 134.1%	+ 38.9%
Plastics Products	+ 95.0%	+ 30.2%	+ 64.5%	+ 1.2%
Machinery, Except Electrical	+ 70.2%	+ 9.5%	+ 96.6%	+ 20.6%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	+ 100.3%	+ 27.1%	+ 89.3%	+ 15.1%
Transportation and Public Utilities	+ 84.7%	+ 14.1	+ 49.9%	+ 7.8%
Communication	+ 158.1%	+ 73.1%	+ 163.8%	+ 44.1%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	+ 161.4%	+ 24.8%	+ 72.3%	+ 22.6%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	+ 81.7%	+ 31.0%	+ 72.2%	+ 15.0%
Wholesale Trade	+ 64.3%	+ 23.1%	+ 72.5%	+ 24.7%
Retail Trade	+ 19.7%	- 11.8%	+ 39.0%	+ 1.2%
General Merchandise Stores	+ 41.7%	+ 23.4%	+ 60.4%	+ 26.6%
Food Stores	+ 139.8%	+ 69.0%	+ 117.9%	+ 52.8%
Eating and Drinking Places	+ 64.2%	+ 19.1%	+ 98.6%	+ 28.2%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	+ 64.4%	+ 21.2%	+ 91.7%	+ 19.0%
Banking	+ 91.8%	+ 36.3%	+ 114.7%	+ 38.5%
Services				
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	+ 77.5%	+ 20.9%	+ 83.9%	+ 23.9%
Business Services	+ 56.8%	+ 32.0%	+ 222.5%	+ 84.2%
Health Services	+ 123.6%	+ 46.5%	+ 119.1%	+ 37.0%

Source: ES-202
SCESC

TABLE II
WAGES BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE WAGES
-1974, 1979, 1984
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of Private Wages</u>		
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1984</u>
Construction	10.4%	8.3%	8.4%
Manufacturing	49.0%	48.1%	43.6%
Textile Mill Products	19.4%	16.4%	12.0%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8%	3.6%	3.2%
Chemical and Allied Products	6.1%	5.7%	5.7%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.8%	2.5%	2.9%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.6%	4.2%	3.9%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Transportation and Public Utilities	6.2%	7.3%	7.7%
Communication	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.4%	2.2%	3.0%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.6%	18.8%	19.0%
Wholesale Trade	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%
Retail Trade	12.4%	12.1%	12.5%
General Merchandise Stores	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%
Food Stores	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Eating and Drinking Places	1.4%	2.0%	2.5%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.2%	5.0%	5.8%
Banking	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Services	10.0%	11.4%	14.0%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Business Services	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%
Health Services	2.7%	3.7%	4.6%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
1974, 1979, 1984
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Employment		
	1974	1979	1984
Construction	9.4%	7.9%	8.0%
Manufacturing	46.6%	42.9%	37.3%
Textile Mill Products	19.3%	15.3%	11.1%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%
Chemical and Allied Products	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0%	3.4%	3.0%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.8%	5.3%	5.1%
Communication	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	22.0%	23.8%	25.8%
Wholesale Trade	4.6%	5.2%	5.2%
Retail Trade	17.4%	18.6%	20.5%
General Merchandise Stores	3.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Food Stores	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	3.3%	4.8%	6.2%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.6%	4.7%	5.2%
Banking	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Services	11.9%	14.1%	16.7%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Business Services	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%
Health Services	2.7%	3.5%	4.1%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

S.C. PLANT OPENINGS, CLOSINGS AND EXPANSIONS--
1985

During 1985, a total of 63 new plants were announced in South Carolina. Expected employment from the 60 plants with announced jobs is 4,650. Gaining the most most announced jobs were Oconee County (720 in four plants), Spartanburg County (695 in six plants), Anderson County (515 in two plants), and York County (502 in 11 plants).

Also announced were 40 expansions of existing plants. Of those 40, 26 were expected to add a total of 1,520 jobs. Chesterfield County had the most announced jobs (250 in two plants), followed by Pickens County (235 in four plants) and Chester County (220 in two plants).

A total of 37 plant closings were announced in the state in 1985. However, all of these plants may not have actually shut down completely by the end of the year. Some may have kept a "skeleton crew" of employees, while others may have been able to maintain some level of operation through employment/production adjustment or diversification. However, as originally announced, these plant closings were expected to result in a loss of 5,896 jobs in the state. Of the announced shutdowns, 21 were in the textile or apparel industry with 3,969 jobs lost. Losing the most jobs due to announced closings were Spartanburg County (950 in three plants), Anderson (778 in four plants), Sumter County (750 in one plant), and Aiken County (600 in two plants).

These 1985 developments reflected the trend toward smaller, more diversified businesses. Among the plants announcing a closing in 1985, job losses averaged 159 per plant. Among new or expanded plants with announced employment, expected jobs were 72 per plant. While closings were concentrated among textile and apparel plants, new or expanded operations ran the gamut from food products to optical fibers.

NEW PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA -- 1985

COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT	PRODUCT
NACAN	Walhalla	70	Pressure & Temp Switches
Marks Manufacturing Co.	Salem Crossroads	50	Women's Apparel
Industrial Acoustics Co.	Moncks Corner	150	Noise Control Equipment
F S Industries	Cheraw	250	Sportswear
Bruns Designer Sportswear	Mauldin	90	Clothing
Super Tough	Rock Hill	30	Plastic Molding
Tailored Baby Co.	Woodruff	220	Infant Clothing
Mirage Boat Co., Inc.	Conway	18	Boats
Norplex	Sumter	80	Circuit Board Laminates
Duo-Enterprises	Greer	--	Paper Boxes
Quality Carbide	Spartanburg	10	Carbide Tools
Spotlight Corp.	Dillon	50	Ladies Apparel
Robert Bosch Corp.	Anderson	500	Diesel-Fuel Inj. Products
Southeastern Millwork Co.	Mullins	15	Alum Doors & Windows
Westvaco Corp.	Springfield	11	Wood Chips
Quality Timber Inc.	Sellers	45	Specialty Lumber Items
Poly-Tech Ind. Inc.	Rock Hill	--	Molded Plastics
Santee Frozen Foods Inc.	Holly Hill	35	Sweet Potato Patties & Fries
Golden Harbor Seafoods	Yemassee	55	Canned Crab Meat
Pirelli Cable Corp.	Lexington	100	Optical Fiber Cable
Robertson-Whitehouse	Gaffney	10	Screws
St. Matthews Mfg. Co.	St. Matthews	50	Sportswear
Square D Company	Seneca	400	Motor Control Centers
Quality Broach	Orangeburg	70	Cutting Tools
Pryor Metal Works	Rock Hill	5	Boat & Utility Trailers
Huttig Sash & Door	Rock Hill	110	Sashes & Doors
National Dye Works	Lynchburg	25	Fabric Dyeing/Finishing
Burkhart Carolina Inc.	Spartanburg	25	Carpet Underlay
Dana Corp.	Greenville	--	Hydraulic Pumps
North American Container	Orangeburg	50	Shipping Containers
Hayssen Mfg. Co.	Spartanburg	230	Packaging Machinery
Dana Corp.	Columbia	50	Constant Velocity Joints
Watts Regulator Co.	Chesnee	200	Safety Valves
Agripen	Kingstree	10	Ethanol
Precision Components	Patrick	2	Machinery & Welding
Southern Metal Processing	Rock Hill	12	Industrial Cleaning
Michigan Dynamics-SCN Sys.	Rock Hill	20	Ind. Filtration Systems
Shoffner Industries	Santee	75	Roof Trusses

NEW PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA -- 1985
(continued)

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Beneteau	Marion	250	Sailing Yachts
CMC Marble	Hardeeville	4	Marble Products
INA Bearing	Rock Hill	70	Auto Engine Parts
Givaudan Corp.	Florence	60	Syn. Chemicals
INA Bearing Co.	Rock Hill	150	Bearings
Atlantic Industries Inc.	Greenville	40	Textile Dyestuffs
Sponsler Co., Inc.	Westminster	50	Flow Meters
Englehard Corp.	Seneca	200	Syn Chems
Trans-World Mfg.	Loris	50	Satellite Receivers
Blackhawk Molding Co.	Rock Hill	30	Dairy Plastic Cups
Wood Specialties	Trenton	50	Trophy Wood Bases
G & G Sewing Co.	Piedmont	15	Apparel
Prospect Die & Mold Co.	Fountain Inn	20	Ejector Pins
Quality Timber	Marion	45	Lumber
General Casework Inc.	Walterboro	20	Kitchen Cabinets
Carolina Classics Inc.	Marion	100	Apparel
Kigre Inc.	Hilton Head Island	46	Medical Components
Perma Flex Southern Inc.	Rock Hill	40	Rubber Covered Rollers
Dispoz-O-Plastics Inc.	Fountain Inn	125	Plastic Dinnerware
Burnstein Casting Ltd.	Abbeville	50	Die Castings
Southland Shoe Co.	Ware Shoals	7	Deck Shoes
Dana Corp.	Summerville	50	Hydraulic Cylinders
Sun Ray Mfg.	Loris	25	Pool & Patio Furn.
BES Corp.	Fountain Inn	20	Textile Bleaching/ Finishing
MG Industries	Spartanburg	10	Nitrogen Gas

SOURCE: S.C. State Development Board

EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA -- 1985

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Mac Kohn Printing Inc.	Columbia	--	Printing
Raytex Corp.	Marion	55	Mattress Ticking
Saluda Knitting Mills	Saluda	75	Ladies Sportswear
Pacific Mills - Olympia	Columbia	--	Yarn for Sheeting
EMS-American Grilon Inc.	Sumter	40	Engineered Polymers
Intex Products	Piedmont	40	Specialty Chemicals
Atlantic Industries	Hardeeville	--	Alum Operating Tables
Kilgus Printing Co.	Bamberg	10	Commercial Print- ing
Conbraco Industries	Pageland	100	Ball Valves
Square D Company	Columbia	--	Electrical Controls
Tommee Tippee Playskool	Easley	150	Infant Sleepwear
Fluid Controls Inc.	Easley	30	Hydraulic Control Valves
Wheel Trueing Tool Co.	Columbia	40	Diamond Mechanical Products
Southern Coatings Inc.	Sumter	25	Paints
Precision Technology	Travelers Rest	--	Injection Molding
Ampak Packaging-Nordson	Sandy Springs	--	Packaging Machinery
Imperial Die Casting	Pickens	15	Aluminum Die Casting
Coats & Clark Inc.	Greenville	60	Plastic Parts
Kingstree Knitwear	Kingstree	40	T Shirts
Stone Container Corp.	Florence	15	Kraft Linerboard
Oxford of Gaffney	Gaffney	15	Ladies Sportswear
Hess Associates Inc.	Duncan	25	Wire Drawing & Tinning
Marathon Boat Co.	Kershaw	100	Boats
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	--	Nuclear Materials
Professional Med. Prods.	Greenwood	30	Medical Products
A O Smith Corp.	McBee	150	Water Heaters
Westinghouse Electric	Columbia	--	Nuclear Fuels
JLM Inc.	Chester	20	Blouses
Bes-Pac/Hendricks	Easley	40	Metal Garbage Containers
MCM Industries	Great Falls	200	Printed Circuit Boards
Elastomeric Products	Rock Hill	100	Molded Rubber Products
NCR Corp.	West Columbia	--	Computer Equip.
Bendix Corp.	Sumter	100	Auto Drum Brake Assemblies
James River Corp.	Simpsonville	25	Non-woven Fabrics
Amick Poultry Farms Inc.	Batesburg	20	Processed Poultry
Ronosol Corp.	Mauldin	--	Vinyl Plastisol
B L Montague	Sumter	--	Conveyors
Collum's Lumber Mill	Allendale	--	Lumber
Mobay Chemical	Goose Creek	--	Dyestuffs
South Atlantic Canners	Bishopville	--	Carbonated Beverages

SOURCE: S.C. State Development Board

STATE AND NATIONAL TRENDS



WHAT IS LABOR MARKET INFORMATION?

Around the S.C. Employment Security Commission, "labor market information," or "LMI" as it is often called, is a "household" term. But just what is LMI? Who uses it? How is it used?

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, labor market information "describes the dynamics of employment opportunities and the work force. It is obtained by measuring and evaluating the various factors that influence the supply of and demand for workers in a specific geographic area." More simply speaking, LMI includes data that help to measure changes taking place in the world of work.

There are three major components of labor market information:

- labor force information - data on employment, unemployment and characteristics of the population
- occupational information - characteristics of occupations and jobs
- placement assistance information - used in job search activities

Who Develops LMI?

The Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission is the primary producer in our state. In fact, the majority of all state and local labor market data in the country are developed by the 54 state employment security agencies. Much of the data are produced through statistical programs they operate in coordination with agencies of the U.S. Department of Labor.

At the state level, data are collected on such matters as employment, unemployment, hours worked and wages earned, and occupational projections. Experienced labor market analysts and statisticians in the states analyze and distribute the data that are collected. These data are also supplemented with additional statistical information, such as that provided by the Census Bureau.

At the national level, labor market data are developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Much of this national information is used for program management purposes and in the allocation of federal funds.

How is LMI Used?

At the state and local level, public and private sector employers are among the biggest users of LMI. Employers need to be aware of such things as local demographics, labor force characteristics, area labor supply and demand, local wage rates, and changes occurring in the state, local and national economies. In response to these needs, LMI plays an important role in keeping business and industry planners aware of their environments in order to thrive in a world of intense competition.

Job seekers represent another important LMI user group. This group includes students or recent graduates planning lifetime careers, new residents or those considering relocation, adults wishing to change careers, and dislocated workers who must seek jobs in new industries. These people all have different needs; however, they all require some type of labor market information to make their job search activities successful.

Counselors, planners, and administrators in schools, vocational education, rehabilitation, correctional agencies, and many other settings also can utilize LMI in their daily work activities. These people need to keep abreast of local job opportunities and economic changes in order to effectively serve their clients.

How Can I Learn More About LMI?

In South Carolina, there are numerous regular publications that provide various types of labor market and economic data. These are listed and described in the bi-annual S.C. Labor Market Information Directory. In addition, experienced analysts are available to discuss specific LMI data needs at any time.

For more information, contact the LMI Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202; (803) 737-2660.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAMS:
WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT WORK

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 ushered in an era of gloom never before seen in the United States. In the years immediately following the crash, unemployment skyrocketed to 25%. President Hoover tried to remedy the situation by pleading with business leaders to create jobs. He met with little success, and the result was the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 as the 32nd President of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Wagner-Peyser Act creating the United States Employment Service (USES). Its objective was to find jobs for the estimated 13 million workers seeking employment. The Act established a federal-state partnership that exists to this day. The USES occupied the federal role and established minimum standards to ensure a level of consistency among the states. The states were then free to establish procedures for the recruitment and selection of applicants, the solicitation and listing of job orders, and the establishment of administrative offices essential to the operation of the program. Originally, funding for this labor exchange service came from matching federal and state grants. However, the Social Security Act of 1935 changed the procedure.

The number of unemployed continued to grow even after the passage of Wagner-Peyser. As state relief programs continued to fail, a groundswell of support for a federal unemployment insurance program was created. Congress responded by inserting two titles in the Social Security Act of 1935. Titles III and IX of this Act created the present system of Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the UI Trust Fund. Under this system both a federal and a state tax are levied against employers covered by the legislation. The portion collected by the state pays for regular UI benefits. The federal portion is used to pay the administrative costs of the Employment Service (ES) and UI programs.

The Social Security Act also required that all UI benefits be paid through the ES offices. It was felt that, by exposing UI recipients to the job market each time they filed for benefits, their unemployment period would be shortened. This procedure marked the beginning of the work test for UI recipients and sealed the relationship between ES and UI operations.

In South Carolina, the first ES/UI local office opened in 1938. By the end of that year, there were 19 local offices throughout the state. Today ES/UI services are available at 31 full-time offices covering all 46 counties. In the program year just completed, over 130,000 jobs were filled by ES offices in the state. Also, over \$130 million dollars were paid out in benefits by UI offices.

Since the days of the Great Depression, the ES and UI programs have performed noble tasks for the people of South Carolina and the nation. With the continued support and cooperation of business and government leaders, these two programs in partnership will continue to help keep South Carolinians, as well as all Americans, from suffering the indignities of unemployment.

More detailed information on recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) activities in the state can be found in Sections VII and VIII. A listing of local offices across the state is provided in the Appendix.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT: AT
WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), enacted October 13, 1982, created a new nationwide training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The primary goal of JTPA is to train workers for productive private-sector employment. The various JTPA programs are targeted to help those with special needs, such as youth, unskilled adults, economically disadvantaged individuals, dislocated workers, and others facing serious barriers to employment.

Among the key features of JTPA, which sets it apart from its predecessor CETA, is the direct involvement of the private sector in shaping the training programs. Local areas have a considerable level of flexibility in program planning and administration through their Private Industry Councils (PIC's). The PIC's represent local business leaders, who make up the majority of their memberships. Other PIC members represent education, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the local Employment Service.

In South Carolina, the Employment Security Commission contracts with the Division of Employment and Training of the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, Charleston County, and Greenville County for training programs under JTPA. Also, the Employment Security Commission is the administering agent for all JTPA matters for Richland County and the Consortium of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties.

In addition, the Employment Security Commission provides the following contractual services for the classroom training, on-the-job training, and work experience programs operated by other contracting state agencies throughout South Carolina: (1) outreach recruitment; (2) eligibility certification; (3) assessment counseling; and (4) initial orientation to JTPA.

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Division of the Employment Security Commission is a provider of data used in JTPA planning and funds allocation. One of the major responsibilities of LMI is the development of primary statistics on labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state, counties and substate areas. The unemployment rates are used for the allocation of Federal funds under JTPA and other legislative mandates.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SCOICC)

SCOICC...making a difference all over the state.

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee exists to improve the school-to-work transition for young South Carolinians--the work force on whom our state's economic future must depend.

The SCOICC was first authorized by the 1976 Amendments to the 1963 Vocational Education Act, and operates today under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act and the Job Training Partnership Act.

Eight state agencies--all involved in one way or another with the school-to-work transition--are brought together in the consortium that is the SCOICC.

SCOICC Members

Statutory Members:

- Employment Security Commission
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Education
- Office of the Governor

Other Members:

- State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
- Commission on Higher Education
- State Development Board
- State Budget and Control Board, Research and Statistical Services

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission is the fiscal agent for SCOICC and S.C.E.S.C. Executive Director, Robert E. David, is SCOICC Chairman.

This consortium's task is not to compile information; rather, it is to coordinate the compilation and use of information to best meet the needs of those preparing for the workplace.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SCOIS)

...SCOIS...clearing up the future for South Carolinians.

A major function of SCOICC is the operation of SCOIS--the South Carolina Occupational Information System. SCOIS is a computerized method of delivering up-to-date career, educational, and occupational information quickly and effectively to the people who need it most.

SCOIS is dedicated to providing students, adults, teachers, and counselors with the information necessary to explore and plan for careers and choose jobs in a logical, systematic way.

SCOIS is available in every county of the state.

...SCOIS...Innovative products meet a variety of needs

The past year has seen additions to and enhancement of the SCOIS products that have already done so much for young South Carolinians.

PREP

PREP is an activity book designed to help students assess their interests and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Over 3,000 copies of PREP have been distributed to SCOIS users.

SCOIS Video-Overview

An 11-minute video presentation was developed by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission to explain SCOIS.

Its purpose is to provide an awareness of SCOIS and its use in effective career planning. It is also designed to familiarize government leaders, decision-makers, and general audiences with the SCOIS program.

Campus Voice

This year, 39,000 copies of Campus Voice, an appealing magazine devoted to educational and career planning, were given free to the state's graduating high school seniors. Featured in the magazine were several pages of information about SCOIS.

The Network

To keep guidance counselors and others abreast of SCOIS activities, one thousand of these newsletters are sent out quarterly.

Kaleidoscope of Careers

"Kaleidoscope of Careers" is a new career information video product currently being developed by the SCOICC. It presents a video and narrative overview of 200 occupations with visual presentations of people performing in the various occupations. "Kaleidoscope of Careers" is directed toward career exploration at the upper elementary and middle school levels.

...SCOIS...The cost is small, but the impact is great.

ICDM

The SCOICC received a \$7,500 grant from the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee to provide "Improved Career Decision Making" training for counselors; four workshops were held during the year. The objective was to provide labor market information for counselors and to teach them to use this information in career counseling.

Training team members were from the SCOICC, the Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information division, and counselor educators from the University of South Carolina. They worked with more than 200 counselors from all parts of the state, with very positive results.

SCOIS Citation Award

This year, SCOIS inaugurated an annual award to recognize the local institution which made the most outstanding use of SCOIS services and products during the year.

The first year's nominees were impressive. A tie resulted, so two awards were presented. The first annual SCOIS Citation Award went to Alice Drive Middle School in Sumter and to Lexington Vocational Education Center.

SCOIS is a program that reaches a large--and growing--number of people, and continues to have a positive impact on South Carolina's economic well-being. For more information, contact Ms. Carol Kososki, SCOICC Director, at (803) 737-2733.

THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE AMERICAN LABOR FORCE

An important demographic change is occurring in the United States--the population is aging. This trend is having an impact on the American work force, causing its growth to slow significantly. What brought about this change? What will be its effects in the future?

The composition of the national population is experiencing changes largely due to two phenomena--the post-World War II "baby boom" and the period sometimes called the "baby bust" from 1957 to 1978. These periods are part of the roller coaster American birth cycle which began in the wake of the Great Depression in the 1930's.

After a peak in 1920, the number of births began to decline. In 1936, American births dropped to a low of 2.4 million, in response to the economic effects of the Depression. Then, after World War II, births began to climb in 1946. By 1957, the number of babies born in America reached a peak of 4.3 million. This period from 1946 to 1957 is referred to as the "baby boom."

Births began to plummet again after the "baby boom" peak in 1957. By 1973, the number of births fell to 3.1 million, the smallest figure since 1945. The main reasons were changes in American attitudes and lifestyles, as well as the effects of the 1973-75 recession. This period from 1957 through the late 1970's is often referred to as the "baby bust." By 1980, an upward trend was noted again, with births having accelerated to 3.6 million.

THE BIRTH CYCLE IN AMERICA SELECTED YEARS, 1936-1980

YEARS	BIRTHS IN U.S.
1936	2,355,000 - Depression slows number of births
1946	3,411,000 - Beginning of Post-WWII Baby Boom
1957	4,308,000 - Peak of Baby Boom
1973	3,173,000 - Fewest births since 1945
1980	3,598,000 - Births increase with more women of child-bearing age

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The effects of the birth cycle swings have been very evident in the American labor force. During the 1970's, as the "baby boomers" matured and joined the ranks of the work force, the annual labor force growth rate averaged nearly 3%. The labor force of the '70's also absorbed an unprecedented number of women workers, who accounted for much of the overall growth. During this period, employers had a large pool of workers to choose from, particularly for entry-level jobs. Also, among the ranks of the lower- and mid-level managers and other white-collar workers, there was fierce competition between the highly educated "baby boomers" who flooded the job market.

Currently, a very different labor market picture is emerging. Today's national labor force is increasing much more slowly, with an annual growth rate averaging around 1.3%, or about half that of the 1970's. There is also an

older, more experienced labor force today, as the "baby boomers" are maturing. By 1995, around 74% of the work force will be between the prime working ages of 25 and 54, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This will be up from 61% recorded in 1970.

One major consequence of the new labor force picture is a rising shortage of workers in the younger age groups. This shortage is occurring simultaneously with growth in the number of service and retail trade establishments, which have historically employed a large proportion of young, entry-level workers. Businesses such as fast-food restaurants that depend on young workers are already finding it hard to fill jobs.

This worker shortage will spread to other age groups in coming years. In the 1990's, employers will find themselves searching for workers to fill openings, particularly for entry-level jobs. The best workers, both male and female, will be in high demand. On the other hand, there will be increased competition for mid- and upper-level jobs among "baby boomers." There will be a shortage of such jobs relative to the number of workers seeking upward mobility in the workplace.

How will employers cope with these labor market changes in the near future? The key will probably lie in their ability to cut costs, increase productivity, and make wise personnel decisions. Businesses will likely turn to labor-saving machinery to hold down costs. Careful consideration in making decisions such as office location and investment in on-the-job training will be important.

In order to recruit and maintain skilled workers, employers will have to adopt flexible and innovative personnel policies. On the other hand, to maintain good workers in the highly competitive mid- and upper-level jobs, there will be a strong need for enlightened policies to increase job satisfaction through existing jobs rather than promotion. In return, employers will gain increased productivity through a more experienced work force. Over the long term, thoughtful business decisions and personnel policies will become much more of a factor in business success than ever before.

THE CHANGING LABOR FORCE AND ITS EFFECT ON INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Jobs of the future are dependent on the interplay of demographic, economic, social and technological factors. Population changes are among the basic factors that alter employment opportunities. Changes in population affect the types of goods and services demanded. These changes influence the size and characteristics of the labor force. There are three major population factors: population growth; shifts in the age structure of the population; and movement of the population within the country.

A growing population means there are more consumers to provide with goods and services, thus creating a greater demand for workers in varying industries and occupations. Through the mid-1990's, the age structure of the population will continue to change and affect the job market. Significant changes in age structure will result in increases in the number of children and older people. These changes will create a greater demand for elementary school education and health services. This shift in the age structure will, in turn, affect the age structure of the labor force. Increases in the population will be greatest in the West and the South. This reflects the movement of people seeking new jobs or retiring and higher birth rates in these areas. Shifts in the population alter the demand for and supply of workers in local job markets. Though demand for goods and services will increase in the growth areas, there should also be increased competition for growing occupations within a growing labor force.

The labor force is composed of people working and people who are looking for work. Two significant factors affecting the labor force are the population trends and the level of education. The main cause of growth in the labor force will be the continuing, though slower, rise in the number and proportion of women seeking jobs. The age structure will also have a strong impact on labor force growth. Competition for entry-level jobs may ease with an expected decline in the 16-24 age group. Also, the 25-54 age group is expected to increase, possibly resulting in higher productivity growth since this age group will tend to have substantial work experience and be the most productive. The higher age groups in the work force will decline, reflecting the trend toward early retirement.

The other significant factor affecting the labor force is the level of education. The current trend reflects a rising educational level of the work force as older, less formally educated workers retire and as young people, who have a higher level of education, enter the labor force. However, a college degree no longer guarantees success in the job market. Between 1970 and 1984, 1 out of 5 college graduates took a job that didn't usually require a college degree. Even in a competitive job market, a degree is still needed for most high-paying and high-status jobs.

There are other factors affecting employment opportunities. For instance, the number of jobs in specific industries and occupations is dependent on the demand by consumers, government and businesses for goods and services produced by these industries and workers. Thus, an expansion or decline within industries tends to affect the growth in individual occupations differently since industries employ different mixes of workers.

Still another factor affecting employment is technological change. Technological changes affect the means by which goods and services are produced, which, in turn, affects occupational and industrial employment. For example, the use of robotics in manufacturing may cause a decline in production workers but will increase the demand for engineers who design this new equipment, and technicians and repairers who service the new machinery.

Fiscal and monetary policies of the government and its agencies also affect employment. These policies are more volatile than the other factors affecting employment. Any given policies could change significantly and alter employment projections drastically.

Changes in employment can be seen most prominently through an industry breakdown. Industry employment is divided into two major groups, goods-producing industries and service-producing industries. Trends in projected national employment include the following:

Service-producing industries

- Demand for services growing as a result of rising incomes and living standards
- 9 out of 10 new jobs nationally are expected to occur in service-producing industries
- The demand for communication services will grow, but improved technology will limit employment growth
- Transportation services will grow, except for railroads
- Public utilities continues to grow with moderate employment expansion
- Trade employment expected to increase at the same rate as services
- Largest number of new jobs projected to be in eating and drinking establishments
- Finance, insurance, and real estate should grow rapidly but with subdued employment due to computerized banking services
- Service sector is expected to increase rapidly, driven by demand for health care, data processing, engineering, and legal services
- Government employment should show below average growth, with majority in state and local governments; nearly half of this anticipated growth will be in public education

Goods-producing industries

- These industries will see very little growth
- Agriculture employment will decline though productivity should continue to rise
- Mining employment will decline due to productivity improvements, import competition, and slowing demand.
- Construction is expected to grow with residential growth being strong through the late 1980's, and non-residential construction should grow as factory modernization accelerates
- Manufacturing growth will be modest; the increase will be limited due to an anticipated productivity increase resulting from investments in high-technology capital equipment

AN UPDATE ON CENSUS DATA FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The first U.S. Census was taken in 1790, and ever since, national censuses have counted the American people, their activities, products, and possessions. The major purpose of the census is to apportion and redistrict seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and state and local legislative bodies, to assure equal representation. Census data also include, among other things, population characteristics and demographic and economic trends. Users of census data include governments, businesses, trade associations, farmers, market researchers, and social scientists. Some censuses are taken every 5 years, while others occur every 10 years. The Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data for two kinds of areas, governmental and statistical. Governmental areas include the nation, state, counties, cities, congressional districts and other similar entities. Statistical areas include regions of the country (i.e. Northeast, South, etc.) and metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) as chief components.

A recent survey by the Bureau has developed a new national ranking of MSA's based on population. This new ranking represents an update to the 1980 Census and is based on July 1985 population estimates. Five MSA's that include South Carolina cities moved up. Two other South Carolina MSA's dropped in their 1985 ranking, although their populations increased.

The following table lists the South Carolina MSA's and their 1985 and 1980 rankings. For more in-depth census data, see Section IV of this publication.

RANKING OF SOUTH CAROLINA METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREAS, 1980 AND 1985

<u>SOUTH CAROLINA METROPOLITAN AREA</u>	<u>NATIONAL RANKING</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1980</u>
Anderson, S.C.	194	198
Augusta, Ga. (includes Aiken Co.)	91	95
Charleston, S.C.	73	76
Charlotte, N.C. (includes Rock Hill)	35	36
Columbia, S.C.	78	82
Florence, S.C.*	238	234
Greenville/Spartanburg, S.C.*	61	59

*Declined in ranking

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
JULY 1, 1985

	1980 Census	July 1, 1985 Estimate	1980-1985 Change	
			Number	Percent
Abbeville	22,627	22,700	100	0.5
Aiken	105,630	116,000	10,400	9.8
Allendale	10,700	10,400	-300	-2.5
Anderson	133,235	139,600	6,400	4.8
Bamberg	18,118	18,400	300	1.5
Barnwell	19,868	20,500	600	3.2
Beaufort	65,364	83,800	18,500	28.3
Berkeley	94,745	119,500	24,700	26.1
Calhoun	12,206	11,900	-300	-2.6
Charleston	276,573	289,400	12,800	4.6
Cherokee	40,983	41,100	100	0.2
Chester	30,148	30,600	400	1.4
Chesterfield	38,161	38,700	500	1.3
Clarendon	27,464	28,000	600	2.0
Colleton	31,776	34,100	2,300	7.3
Darlington	62,717	64,400	1,700	2.7
Dillon	31,083	32,300	1,200	3.8
Dorchester	59,028	72,900	13,800	23.5
Edgefield	17,528	18,000	500	2.8
Fairfield	20,700	21,200	500	2.2
Florence	110,163	115,200	5,000	4.6
Georgetown	42,461	46,300	3,800	9.0
Greenville	287,896	302,900	15,000	5.2
Greenwood	57,847	60,000	2,100	3.7
Hampton	18,159	18,800	600	3.4
Horry	101,419	126,700	25,300	24.9
Jasper	14,504	14,700	200	1.4
Kershaw	39,015	42,200	3,200	8.1
Lancaster	53,361	55,400	2,100	3.8
Laurens	52,214	53,200	1,000	2.0
Lee	18,929	18,700	-300	-1.4
Lexington	140,353	160,400	20,000	14.3
McCormick	7,797	7,200	-600	-7.4
Marion	34,179	35,000	900	2.5
Marlboro	31,634	32,000	400	1.2
Newberry	31,242	32,000	800	2.5
Oconee	48,611	51,600	3,000	6.1
Orangeburg	82,276	86,200	3,900	4.7
Pickens	79,292	85,500	6,200	7.8
Richland	269,602	279,100	9,500	3.5
Saluda	16,141	17,200	1,100	6.6
Spartanburg	203,023	211,200	8,100	4.0
Sumter	88,243	94,600	6,300	7.1
Union	30,764	30,800	100	0.3
Williamsburg	38,226	38,700	500	1.3
York	106,720	118,400	11,700	11.0
State Total	3,122,725	3,347,000	225,000	7.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports,
Series P-26

THE TEXTILE MILL PICTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA:
A FORMER GIANT IN DECLINE

Interest in the manufacture of textile products in South Carolina began as early as the mid-1800's. At this point in the state's history, "cotton was king" among major money crops in an economy dominated by agriculture. With the upheaval of the Civil War in the 1860's, however, the need for a more stable economic base became evident. The effects of the war, as well as competition from new farms in the West, were cutting South Carolina's agricultural profits. At the same time, the wave of industrialization was sweeping across the nation. Investors and industrialists were very much interested in bringing the textile industry to the South, where operating costs were cheaper.

The textile industry was particularly suited to South Carolina because of the ready supply of cheap cotton. Also, the farmers who suffered declining profits became a source of cheap labor. The development of hydroelectric power around 1900 resulted in an easy form of energy to run textile mills. Thus, the textile industry in the state became established and grew increasingly more profitable. As textiles grew, northern capitalists were inspired to invest in the state, and their involvement resulted in even more growth. By 1925, South Carolina was the top cotton goods producer in the country.

As textiles grew, many other manufacturing industries, often related to textiles, sprang up in the state. These included synthetic fibers, apparel, chemicals and machinery. By 1932, about fifty years after the state's industrial growth began, manufacturing surpassed agriculture as the primary source of employment and revenue in South Carolina.

Through the 1970's, manufacturing in general, and textiles in particular, continued to dominate the state's economy. During the '70's, manufacturing accounted for over one third of the state's total employment. Textiles alone comprised around 15% of total state employment during most of the decade.

But in recent years, South Carolina's manufacturing growth has slowed, as the state's economic base has begun to become more diversified. Retail trade and services have become the primary contributors to employment growth. A major factor in the manufacturing slowdown has been the decline of the state's former mainstay, textiles. Many conditions in the national economy in recent years have had an adverse effect on the textile industry. These include competition from foreign imports, new types of manufacturing equipment, and legislation concerning foreign trade and production safety standards.

By 1985, the manufacturing share of total state employment was down to 28%. Textiles, still the major component of the state's manufacturing industry, had declined to comprise only 8% of total employment. And the outlook for the future of the state's textile mill industry is not promising. Projections to 1990 show a 13% decline in the textile mill products sector from its 1985 employment level. The related apparel and other textile products sector is projected to experience a 3% decline over the same period. The manufacturing industry as a whole is expected to experience only minimal employment growth of 1% over the 1985-90 period. Meanwhile, fast-placed expansion in the services and retail trade sectors is forecast to continue, with predicted employment gains of 33% and 26%, respectively. All this points to a picture of continued diversification and drastically weakened manufacturing dominance in the South Carolina economy, and signals the end of the "textile mill era" in the state.

The following tables present a review of textile mill employment in South Carolina from 1980 to the present.

Period	Employment As A Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment			Employment As A Percent of Manufacturing Emp.		
	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products	
1980	32.97	11.51	3.90	34.92	11.84	
1981	32.61	11.07	3.92	33.95	12.03	
1982	31.35	10.11	3.91	32.26	12.49	
1983	30.47	9.53	3.97	31.29	13.04	
1984	29.91	8.93	3.89	29.86	13.01	
1985	28.11	8.01	3.44	28.52	12.25	
1986						
--Jan.	27.69	7.82	3.40	28.26	12.28	
--Feb.	27.56	7.79	3.40	28.28	12.34	
--Mar.	27.23	7.69	3.31	28.24	12.14	
--Apr.	27.01	7.62	3.28	28.21	12.15	
--May	26.92	7.61	3.32	28.25	12.32	
--June	26.84	7.59	3.30	28.27	12.29	
--July	26.91	7.58	3.29	28.16	12.21	

Nonagricultural Employment Index for Industries
in South Carolina
January, 1980=100.0

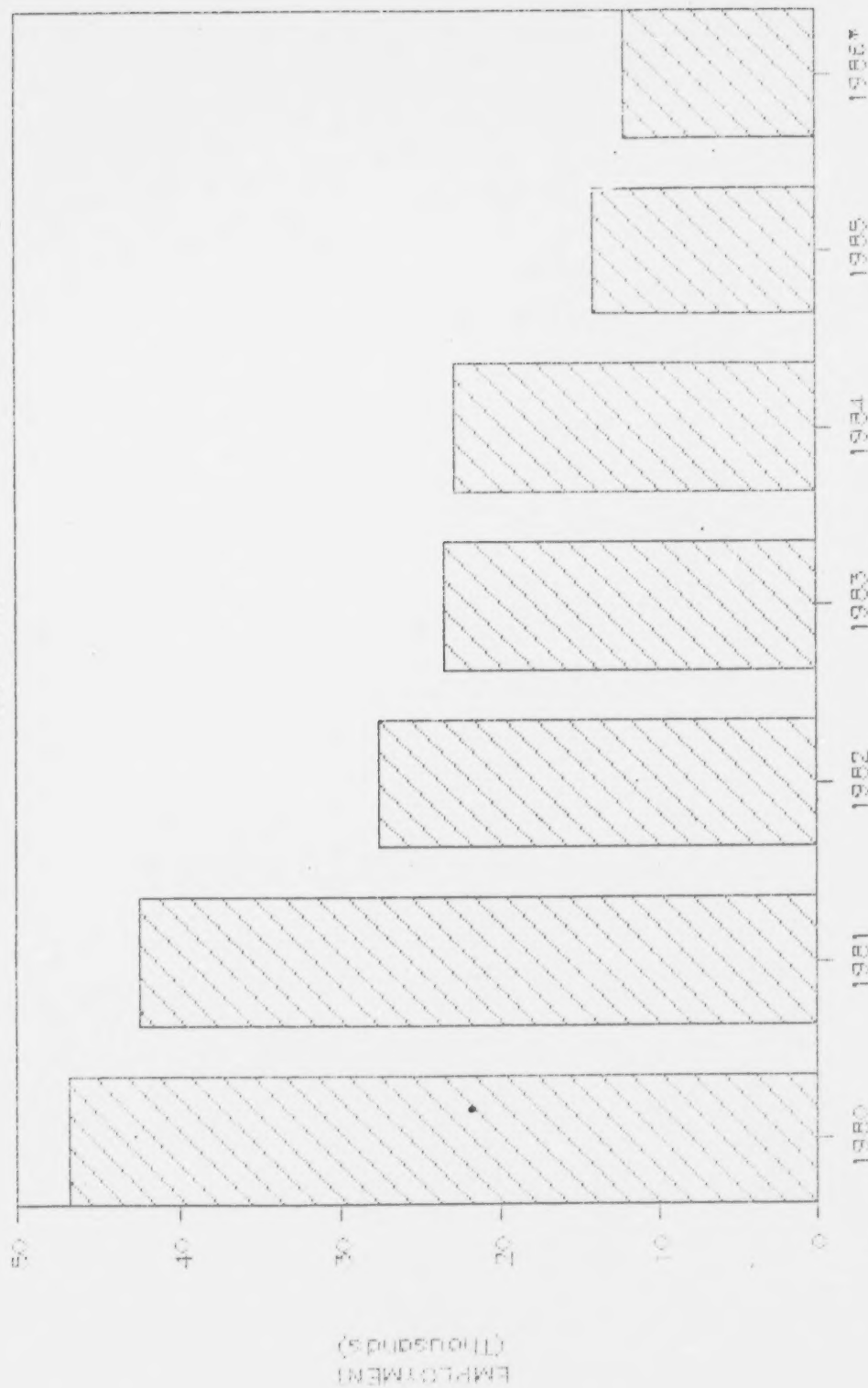
Period	Total Nonagricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	101.0	98.1	96.0	101.1
1981	101.6	97.7	93.0	102.3
1982	98.7	91.2	82.5	99.1
1983	101.0	90.7	79.6	102.9
1984	107.2	94.5	79.1	107.0
1985	110.3	91.4	73.1	97.5
1986				
--Jan.	111.0	90.6	71.7	96.7
--Feb.	111.6	90.7	71.9	97.4
--Mar.	112.8	90.5	71.6	95.6
--Apr.	113.4	90.3	71.4	95.4
--May	114.2	90.7	71.8	97.2
--June	115.1	91.0	72.1	97.4
--July	113.4	90.0	71.0	95.4

Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Total Nonag. Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	1,188,758	391,892	136,858	46,383
1981	1,196,450	390,183	132,458	46,942
1982	1,162,317	364,333	117,525	45,500
1983	1,188,958	362,317	113,367	47,233
1984	1,262,525	377,567	112,758	49,133
1985	1,299,133	365,125	104,117	44,733
1986				
--Jan.	1,306,300	361,700	102,200	44,400
--Feb.	1,313,800	362,100	102,400	44,700
--Mar.	1,327,600	361,500	102,100	43,900
--Apr.	1,334,500	360,500	101,700	43,800
--May	1,345,000	362,100	102,300	44,800
--June	1,354,900	363,600	102,800	44,700
--July	1,335,500	359,400	101,200	43,800
All-time High	1,354,900	404,500	160,600	50,700
	June, 1986	June, 1979	November, 1973	March, 1984
All-time Low	425,300	193,500	101,200	7,900
	January, 1947	July, 1949	April, 1986	July, 1947

Textile Mill Products Employment in S.O.

1980-1986



* Average for year through July

Major Components of Textile Mill Products
Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Weaving Mills, Cotton		Weaving Mills, Synthetics		Knitting Mills		Textile Finishing, Except Wool		Yarn and Thread Mills	
	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles
1980	40833	29.84	44158	32.27	11283	8.24	18342	13.40	10800	7.89
1981	38992	29.44	42233	31.98	10592	8.00	17975	13.57	10400	7.85
1982	34450	29.31	36375	30.95	8558	7.28	17117	14.56	9625	8.19
1983	33133	29.23	33750	29.77	8283	7.31	16317	14.39	9992	8.81
1984	33050	29.31	33483	29.69	7850	6.96	15850	14.06	9883	8.76
1985	29083	27.93	30367	29.17	7933	7.62	14808	14.22	9317	8.95
1986										
--Jan.	27800	27.20	29400	28.77	8300	8.12	14900	14.58	9300	9.10
--Feb.	27700	27.05	29400	28.71	8600	8.40	15000	14.65	9300	9.08
--Mar.	27500	26.93	29400	28.80	8700	8.52	15000	14.69	9000	8.81
--Apr.	27500	27.04	29300	28.81	8700	8.55	14700	14.45	9100	8.95
--May	27600	26.98	29300	28.64	8800	8.60	14800	14.47	9100	8.90
--June	27600	26.85	29400	28.60	8900	8.66	15000	14.59	9300	9.05
--July	27100	26.78	29100	28.75	8700	8.60	14700	14.53	9300	9.19
All-time High										
	86,500		49,000		15,600		22,900		13,900	
	January, 1958		August, 1974		August, 1973		December, 1973		June, August, 1974	
All-time Low										
	27,100		29,100		7,300		14,400		5,000	
	July, 1986		Jan., 1972, July, 1986		Nov., Dec., 1984		May, July, 1985		January, 1958	

POPULATION



SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION
HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1980 Census data showed South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820--a 20.5 percent increase from the 1970 figure.
- In terms of counties, Dorchester County recorded the largest percent gain (82.9%) in population from 1970 to 1980. Chester County experienced the smallest gain in population.
- McCormick was the only county to experience a decrease in population (-2.0%) from 1970 to 1980.
- The combined population of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in South Carolina in 1980 accounted for 60% of the total state population.
- Based on 1980 Census data, almost 7 out of 10 persons in South Carolina were white.
- Women accounted for approximately 51% of the total state population in 1980.
- The population age group 45 years and older accounted for less than one third of the total state population in 1980.
- The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 years. The white race, both male and female, had a higher median age (30.2) than the black race (23.8).
- Turning to counties, Newberry County had the highest median population age, in 1980, at 32.3. The lowest median age was recorded in Beaufort County, with 24.5.
- Dorchester County registered the largest proportionate gain (107.0%) in white population from 1970 to 1980, while the largest gain (41.7%) in black population was experienced in Richland County.
- Based on 1980 Census data, 36,689 persons aged 65 years and older were employed in South Carolina. This represents 13% of the total state population in this age group.
- The median income for a householder (household head) of the population 65 years and older was \$10,155.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(APRIL 1, 1980)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,808	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-19	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,388	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
16 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	798,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT	1980	1970
AIKEN COUNTY <u>2/</u>	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON SMSA <u>3/</u>	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
Anderson County	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
CHARLESTON SMSA	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1	13.8	13.0
Charleston County	276,712	247,651	29,061	11.7	8.9	9.5
Berkeley County	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6	3.0	2.2
Dorchester County	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9	1.9	1.2
COLUMBIA SMSA	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0	13.1	12.5
Richland County	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3	8.6	9.0
Lexington County	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7	4.5	3.4
FLORENCE SMSA <u>3/</u>	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
Florence County	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
GREENVILLE- SPARTANBURG SMSA	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4	18.3	18.3
Greenville County	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6	9.2	9.3
Spartanburg County	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9	6.5	6.7
Pickens County	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5	2.5	2.3
ROCK HILL SMSA <u>3/</u>	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
York County	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
TOTAL SMSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5	59.8	47.2
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an SMSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, SMSA.

3/ New SMSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1984

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1984	NET	PERCENT	1980	1984
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	111,900	6,275	5.9	3.4	3.4
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	138,500	5,265	3.9	4.3	4.2
Anderson County	133,235	138,500	5,265	3.9	4.3	4.2
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	472,500	42,200	9.8	13.8	14.3
Charleston County	276,712	288,800	12,200	4.4	8.9	8.7
Berkeley County	94,727	112,800	18,100	19.1	3.0	3.4
Dorchester County	59,023	70,900	11,900	20.2	1.9	2.1
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	433,300	28,300	5.7	13.1	13.1
Richland County	269,572	279,600	10,000	3.7	8.6	8.5
Lexington County	140,353	153,700	13,300	9.5	4.5	4.6
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	114,000	3,900	3.5	3.5	3.4
Florence County	110,163	114,000	3,900	3.5	3.5	3.4
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	592,900	22,700	4.0	18.3	18.0
Greenville County	287,895	300,700	12,800	4.4	9.2	9.1
Spartanburg County	203,023	208,000	5,000	2.5	6.5	6.3
Pickens County	79,292	84,200	4,900	6.2	2.5	2.5
ROCK HILL MSA 4/	106,720	114,500	7,800	7.3	3.4	3.5
York County	106,720	114,500	7,800	7.3	3.4	3.5
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	1,977,600	111,260	6.0	59.8	59.9
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,820	3,300,000	177,180	5.7	100.0	100.0

Note: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/: Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

2/: Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, MSA.

3/: New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population.

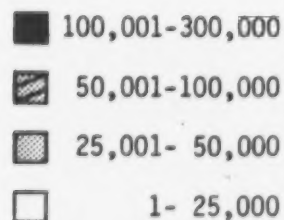
4/: York County, South Carolina, part of Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill MSA.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Series P-26,
No. 82-40-C.

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1985



LEGEND:



SOURCE: S. C. Research and Statistical Services

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,518	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	58,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	55,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	54,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 19.

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGES	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES		WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
0-4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5-9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	56,705	64,809	15,734	22,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	46,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,194	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,775	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	92.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,728	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-8425C.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,669	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,852	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,814

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

ESTIMATES AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES:
APRIL 1, 1980 TO JULY 1, 1984

County	July 1, 1984 Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	1980-84 Change	1980-84 Births	1980-84 Deaths	1980-84 Net Migration
Abbeville	22,900	22,627	300	1,455	887	-300
Aiken	111,900	105,630	6,300	7,186	3,758	2,800
Allendale	10,900	10,700	200	892	486	-200
Anderson	138,500	133,235	5,300	7,831	4,782	2,300
Bamberg	18,100	18,118	0	1,241	657	-600
Barnwell	20,200	19,868	400	1,371	767	-200
Beaufort	78,600	65,364	13,200	5,879	1,887	9,200
Berkeley	112,800	94,745	18,100	8,695	2,082	11,500
Calhoun	11,600	12,206	-600	833	464	-1,000
Charleston	288,800	276,573	12,200	22,396	8,265	-1,900
Cherokee	41,200	40,983	200	2,485	1,498	-800
Chester	30,800	30,148	700	2,342	1,232	-400
Chesterfield	38,400	38,161	300	2,386	1,452	-700
Clarendon	28,000	27,464	500	2,011	1,031	-500
Colleton	33,500	31,776	1,700	2,254	1,422	900
Darlington	64,500	62,717	1,800	3,818	2,414	400
Dillon	32,100	31,083	1,000	2,367	1,176	-200
Dorchester	70,900	59,028	11,900	4,753	1,664	8,800
Edgefield	17,800	17,528	200	1,246	652	-400
Fairfield	20,800	20,700	100	1,369	889	-400
Florence	114,000	110,163	3,900	7,837	4,012	100
Georgetown	46,500	42,461	4,100	3,225	1,476	2,300
Greenville	300,700	287,896	12,800	18,456	9,577	3,900
Greenwood	59,900	57,847	2,000	3,565	2,179	600
Hampton	18,800	18,159	600	1,476	688	-200
Horry	121,400	101,419	19,900	7,692	3,654	15,900
Jasper	14,400	14,504	-100	1,253	568	-800
Kershaw	41,500	39,015	2,500	2,562	1,386	1,300
Lancaster	55,400	53,361	2,000	3,235	1,763	500
Laurens	53,300	52,214	1,000	3,233	2,146	100
Lee	18,600	18,929	-300	1,323	621	-1,000
Lexington	153,700	140,353	13,300	8,884	3,870	8,300
McCormick	7,300	7,797	-500	567	270	-800
Marion	34,800	34,179	600	2,549	1,368	-600
Marlboro	32,300	31,634	700	2,186	1,305	-200
Neuberry	31,900	31,242	700	1,983	1,378	100
Oconee	51,200	48,611	2,500	2,931	1,862	1,500
Orangeburg	85,900	82,276	3,600	6,218	3,206	600
Pickens	84,200	79,292	4,900	4,180	2,323	3,100
Richland	279,600	269,602	10,000	17,617	9,365	1,800
Saluda	16,900	16,141	700	1,107	664	300
Spartanburg	208,000	203,023	5,000	12,798	7,502	-300
Sumter	93,500	88,243	5,300	7,449	2,837	700
Union	30,800	30,764	100	1,802	1,320	-400
Williamsburg	39,100	38,226	900	2,838	1,370	-600
York	114,500	106,720	7,800	6,926	3,637	4,500
TOTAL	3,300,000	3,122,725	177,000	216,645	108,131	69,000

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U. S. Bureau of the Census (Series P-26, 84-52-C), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

MIGRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1975-80 AND 1965-70

COUNTY	1975 - 1980			1965 - 1970		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Abbeville	3,296	2,756	540	2,573	3,004	-431
Aiken	16,549	13,099	3,450	14,935	13,571	1,364
Allendale	1,238	1,546	-308	998	1,326	-328
Anderson	17,489	13,182	4,307	12,392	11,300	1,092
Bamberg	2,325	2,980	-655	2,080	2,448	-368
Barnwell	2,973	3,231	-258	2,110	2,518	-408
Beaufort	28,801	18,564	10,237	24,222	17,641	6,581
Berkeley	29,981	15,938	14,043	17,565	8,715	8,850
Calhoun	1,496	1,721	-225	931	1,691	-760
Charleston	65,792	76,074	-10,282	63,997	67,277	-3,280
Cherokee	4,384	3,556	828	4,220	4,497	-227
Chester	2,300	4,167	-1,867	2,428	4,686	-2,258
Chesterfield	4,459	5,036	-577	3,185	5,439	-2,254
Clarendon	2,928	2,611	317	2,204	3,389	-1,185
Colleton	3,706	2,426	1,280	2,582	3,689	-1,107
Darlington	7,164	7,986	-822	6,191	7,227	-1,036
Dillon	3,321	3,427	-106	2,857	4,636	-1,779
Dorchester	19,717	12,050	7,667	8,644	6,064	2,580
Edgefield	2,258	1,670	588	1,336	1,977	-641
Fairfield	1,958	2,112	-154	1,504	2,535	-1,031
Florence	14,290	14,418	-128	11,678	11,879	-201
Georgetown	6,229	4,834	1,395	2,792	4,682	-1,890
Greenville	52,011	40,743	11,268	40,135	34,300	5,835
Greenwood	6,727	6,404	323	6,090	7,134	-1,044
Hampton	1,533	2,255	-722	1,500	2,398	-898
Horry	24,512	15,545	8,967	12,192	14,020	-1,828
Jasper	2,541	1,279	1,262	1,144	1,884	-740
Kershaw	5,931	5,444	487	5,030	5,033	-3
Lancaster	5,533	5,073	460	4,937	5,435	-498
Laurens	5,409	5,535	-126	6,085	6,014	71
Lee	1,626	2,149	-523	1,725	2,553	-828
Lexington	36,785	19,133	17,652	23,255	9,417	13,838
McCormick	844	1,064	-220	741	1,487	-746
Marion	3,169	4,502	-1,333	3,316	4,463	-1,147
Marlboro	2,995	3,042	-47	2,870	3,883	-1,013
Newberry	3,823	3,585	238	2,979	3,909	-930
Oconee	6,911	4,664	2,247	5,052	5,228	-176
Orangeburg	10,462	10,061	401	7,974	10,941	-2,967
Pickens	18,509	12,296	6,213	12,415	7,152	5,263
Richland	76,081	66,390	9,691	68,976	46,743	22,233
Saluda	1,956	1,882	74	1,521	1,804	-283
Spartanburg	26,331	22,367	3,964	22,129	19,531	2,598
Sumter	19,482	19,674	-192	21,899	19,013	2,886
Union	2,624	3,197	-573	2,538	3,101	-563
Williamsburg	4,166	4,332	-166	2,502	4,804	-2,302
York	18,332	13,221	5,111	11,164	10,184	980
TOTAL	358,739	265,013	93,726	287,580	248,609	38,971

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Census, Gross Migration for Counties

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO-19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,882	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,425	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,037	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,609	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,696	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendale	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,916	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	103,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,821
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,193	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, table 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Alcon	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 53.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY
FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Alken	69,081	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,863	3,951	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,823	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,848	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,741	16.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Celhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	168,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,862	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,185	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER
BY COUNTY: 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION 65+	NUMBER EMPLOYED	MEDIAN INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDER	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY	NUMBER LIVING ALONE	NUMBER HOME OWNERS
Abbeville	2,821	375	\$10,817	682	818	1,491
Aiken	10,023	962	10,579	2,245	2,854	5,176
Allendale	1,281	197	6,980	468	393	607
Anderson	14,348	1,811	10,034	3,565	4,045	7,253
Bamberg	2,005	259	7,993	563	510	1,030
Barnwell	2,111	247	10,039	618	605	985
Beaufort	5,303	540	18,110	1,040	1,182	2,967
Berkeley	4,583	502	9,405	1,337	1,027	2,482
Calhoun	1,411	219	9,860	392	338	754
Charleston	21,442	3,003	12,226	4,778	5,547	9,638
Cherokee	4,280	521	8,755	938	1,124	2,108
Chester	3,550	395	9,835	626	949	1,916
Chesterfield	4,027	580	9,021	1,386	1,230	2,074
Clarendon	2,978	341	7,941	1,143	710	1,454
Colleton	3,546	566	9,720	1,069	945	1,955
Darlington	5,946	847	8,889	1,713	1,455	2,775
Dillon	2,928	432	8,549	861	750	1,258
Dorchester	3,669	429	10,046	942	842	1,860
Edgefield	1,789	233	8,635	645	484	876
Fairfield	2,441	273	10,000	674	671	1,175
Florence	9,482	1,137	9,394	2,633	2,508	4,444
Georgetown	3,871	499	9,034	1,239	1,072	2,097
Greenville	27,391	3,604	10,308	5,912	7,770	13,060
Greenwood	6,585	784	9,698	1,307	1,859	3,228
Hampton	2,044	258	7,671	739	650	1,040
Horry	9,395	1,138	11,234	2,054	2,290	4,745
Jasper	1,535	186	6,721	581	377	816
Kershaw	3,835	472	9,889	1,134	1,002	2,070
Lancaster	5,182	609	9,905	1,152	1,325	2,591
Laurens	6,015	762	9,492	1,244	1,551	2,937
Lee	1,865	172	8,571	641	562	960
Lexington	9,581	1,272	10,670	1,724	2,281	4,677
McCormick	858	87	8,184	328	279	435
Marion	3,435	469	9,046	1,032	978	1,690
Marlboro	3,333	359	9,523	1,030	859	1,536
Newberry	4,458	580	9,934	1,157	1,301	2,399
Oconee	5,291	631	9,722	1,387	1,635	2,721
Orangeburg	8,359	1,170	8,780	2,478	2,201	4,093
Pickens	7,044	857	10,559	1,281	1,764	3,564
Richland	20,542	2,859	13,254	3,477	5,077	8,667
Saluda	2,022	218	8,255	648	521	1,035
Spartanburg	21,350	2,751	10,159	4,538	5,776	10,268
Sumter	6,795	859	8,291	2,191	1,709	3,048
Union	3,659	481	9,643	909	1,138	1,957
Williamsburg	3,674	557	10,012	1,337	1,038	1,943
York	9,245	1,186	10,883	1,897	2,525	4,562
State Total	287,328	36,689	\$10,155	69,735	57,272	140,417

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, PC80-1-C42.

RESIDENT POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA
AS OF JULY 1, 1970-2010

COUNTY	1970	1980	1990P	2000P	2010P
Abbeville	21,200	22,600	25,100	26,900	29,500
Aiken	91,400	105,800	122,100	136,600	149,900
Allendale	9,700	10,700	11,600	12,200	12,900
Anderson	106,200	133,600	151,200	167,600	182,700
Bamberg	16,000	18,100	18,600	18,400	18,100
Barnwell	17,200	19,900	21,900	24,600	28,200
Beaufort	51,500	65,600	104,900	151,400	21,900
Berkeley	57,200	95,400	144,000	203,600	288,000
Calhoun	10,800	12,200	12,500	13,300	13,700
Charleston	248,400	277,400	308,100	327,300	346,600
Cherokee	36,900	41,000	44,200	48,400	52,800
Chester	29,800	30,200	31,500	30,900	28,800
Chesterfield	33,800	38,200	40,100	41,200	41,700
Clarendon	25,700	27,500	31,100	34,700	38,000
Colleton	27,700	31,800	36,800	41,900	47,400
Darlington	53,700	62,800	66,300	67,700	68,000
Dillon	28,900	31,100	34,900	39,200	44,700
Dorchester	32,900	59,100	92,900	138,200	209,000
Edgefield	15,700	17,500	20,600	23,800	27,500
Fairfield	20,000	20,700	21,700	22,900	23,500
Florence	90,100	110,500	120,300	127,900	133,300
Georgetown	33,700	42,600	53,100	65,100	79,111
Greenville	241,700	288,600	319,700	342,500	356,800
Greenwood	49,900	58,000	63,600	69,200	73,700
Hampton	15,900	18,200	20,000	21,400	22,700
Horry	70,800	102,000	156,800	225,800	319,400
Jasper	12,000	14,500	17,200	20,500	25,000
Kershaw	34,800	39,100	45,600	52,400	58,800
Lancaster	43,600	53,500	58,300	62,900	66,000
Laurens	49,800	52,300	55,300	57,300	57,900
Lee	18,300	18,900	19,400	19,700	19,900
Lexington	90,300	141,200	174,400	206,900	239,200
McCormick	8,000	7,800	7,700	7,300	6,800
Marion	30,400	34,200	35,600	36,400	36,900
Marlboro	27,300	31,700	34,200	36,500	38,500
Newberry	29,300	31,300	33,100	34,700	36,200
Oconee	40,900	48,700	56,400	63,800	70,700
Orangeburg	70,100	82,400	91,300	98,400	103,900
Pickens	59,500	79,600	88,900	96,900	103,400
Richland	234,800	270,200	298,400	323,200	348,500
Saluda	14,600	16,200	17,700	19,100	20,300
Spartanburg	174,400	202,300	214,400	221,800	223,800
Sumter	79,600	88,300	100,600	111,700	122,200
Union	29,300	30,800	31,700	32,100	31,900
Williamsburg	34,300	38,300	41,600	45,700	50,100
York	85,800	107,000	126,800	147,600	166,900
State Total	2,603,800	3,129,500	3,622,000	4,118,000	4,682,000

p: Projected data.

Source: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center.

LABOR FORCE



LABOR FORCE

South Carolina's economy showed moderate improvement in 1985 following a strong recovery from the recession during the previous two years. Total employment rose by 80,000 workers from 1984 to 1985. Despite a modest rise in the jobless level, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.8%, down 3 tenths from 1984, and 4 points below the 1982 recession high of 10.8%. All major industry divisions with the exception of manufacturing registered increased employment levels.

February's unemployment rate was 7.5% with 112,800 individuals without jobs. This was the highest unemployment reached during 1985. Unemployment dropped steadily during the first half of the year on the strength of agriculture, construction, and tourism activities. The jobless rate fell to 6.8% in May before experiencing the normal seasonal increase in the summer. During the last part of the year, the unemployment rate stayed between 6.2 and 6.7 percent.

The number of nonfarm jobs increased by 36,600 in 1985 to 1,299,100, with some major industry groups reaching all time highs. This had a major bearing on the decline in unemployment. Manufacturing, still reeling from the effects of imports and automation, dropped over 12,000 from the rolls during 1985. Textiles led the decline losing almost 9,000 jobs during the period.

The outlook for 1986 calls for a slight improvement in the economy overall. However, continued troubles in textiles will likely keep the unemployment rate from dropping much, if any, below the 1985 level.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1984, 1985 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u> <u>1984-1985</u>
Civilian Labor Force	1,005	1,388	1,481	1,563	+82
Employment	957	1,293	1,376	1,456	+80
Unemployment	48	96	105	107	+ 2
Rate	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.8	---

Totals may not add due to rounding. Revisions to 1970-1984 are the result of population controls in Current Population Survey.

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

AGE, RACE, & SEX - 1985

In 1985, 54.1% of South Carolina's labor force was comprised of males and 72.5% were white. The largest race/sex component was white males with 40.5% of the total. Youth between the ages of 16 and 19 accounted for just 7% of the total labor force in the state.

Among the jobless members of the labor force, women (51.4%) out-numbered men (48.6%) by nearly (3%). Also, unemployed blacks (54.2%) out-numbered whites (44.9%). Black females, at 29.1%, comprised the largest race/sex component of the unemployed. This is a change from the previous year in which white females were the largest group. Approximately 21% of the jobless were youth, ages 16-19.

Black youth (ages 16-19) recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1985, at 39.2%. This is up almost 5% above the 1984 rate of 34.5% for black teens. Women (7.6%) experienced a higher rate than men (6.2%) and the rate for blacks (13.9%) almost tripled the rate of whites (4.2%). Black females, with a rate of (14.6%), experienced the highest unemployment rate of all race/sex groups.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1985
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,431,000	1,563,000	1,456,000	107,000	6.8
Men	1,124,000	845,000	793,000	52,000	6.2
Women	1,307,000	718,000	663,000	55,000	7.6
Men (20+)	1,017,000	790,000	748,000	42,000	5.3
Women (20+)	1,191,000	663,000	621,000	42,000	6.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	224,000	110,000	87,000	23,000	20.9
White	1,739,000	1,133,000	1,085,000	48,000	4.2
Men	824,000	633,000	608,000	25,000	3.9
Women	915,000	500,000	477,000	23,000	4.7
Men (20+)	761,000	598,000	577,000	21,000	3.6
Women (20+)	845,000	463,000	445,000	19,000	4.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	133,000	71,000	63,000	8,000	11.1
Black	677,000	420,000	361,000	58,000	13.9
Men	295,000	207,000	180,000	27,000	13.1
Women	382,000	213,000	182,000	31,000	14.6
Men (20+)	250,000	187,000	167,000	20,000	10.6
Women (20+)	337,000	195,000	171,000	23,000	12.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	90,000	39,000	23,000	15,000	39.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL
POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1985

	<u>CIV. NONINST. POPULATION</u>	<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	46.2	54.1	54.5	48.6
Women	53.8	45.9	45.5	51.4
Men (20+)	41.8	50.5	51.4	39.3
Women (20+)	49.0	42.4	42.7	39.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	9.2	7.0	6.0	21.5
White	71.5	72.5	74.5	44.9
Men	33.9	40.5	41.8	23.4
Women	37.6	32.0	32.8	21.5
Men (20+)	31.3	38.2	39.6	19.6
Women (20+)	34.8	29.6	30.6	17.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	5.5	4.5	4.3	7.5
Black	27.8	26.9	24.8	54.2
Men	12.1	13.2	12.4	25.2
Women	15.7	13.6	12.5	29.0
Men (20+)	10.3	12.0	11.5	18.7
Women (20+)	13.9	12.5	11.7	21.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	3.7	2.5	1.6	14.0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the
Current Population Survey.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT 1985

Forty-two percent of the unemployed in 1985 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Thirty-five percent were without jobs from 5-14 weeks, and only 9% were unemployed for one year or more. The average duration of the unemployed in 1985 was 14.7 weeks. This was down from the 1984 average of 15.3 weeks.

Over one-half of the unemployed in 1985 were job losers, while only 11% left their jobs voluntarily. Forty percent of the unemployed were new and reentrants to the job market. Many of these entrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE 1985

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION						AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27-51 WEEKS	52 WEEKS AND OVER	
TOTAL	100.0	42	35	14	7	9	14.7
MEN	100.0	20	17	7	4	4	15.6
WOMEN	100.0	22	18	7	3	5	13.9
WHITE	100.0	19	15	6	4	4	15.6
BLACK	100.0	23	19	8	3	5	14.1

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE 1985

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	56	11	23	17
MEN	100.0	33	4	9	7
WOMEN	100.0	23	7	14	10
WHITE	100.0	24	8	12	4
BLACK	100.0	32	3	10	13

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION - 1980-1985

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 64.3% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1985. The 1984 proportion was lower at 62.3%. Of the eligible male population, 75.2% participated in the labor force compared to 74.7% in 1984. Female participation increased from 51.8% in 1984 to 54.9% in 1985. Both white and black labor force participation was up from the 1984 level. Among the youth, black teenage participation was up from 35.6% to 43.0%, whereas, white teen participation fell from 59.0% in 1984 to 53.4% in 1985.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE INDICATORS 1980-1985

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES					
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	64.3	62.3	62.8	64.8	62.9	62.6
Men	75.2	74.7	74.3	76.7	75.5	75.6
Women	54.9	51.8	53.4	55.0	52.2	51.2
Men (20+)	77.7	77.3	77.5	79.9	78.6	78.6
Women (20+)	55.7	52.6	55.1	56.5	53.9	52.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	49.1	46.3	42.5	45.4	43.1	44.3
WHITE	65.1	63.5	64.3	65.8	63.4	64.0
Men	76.8	77.3	76.2	78.0	77.1	77.7
Women	54.6	51.3	54.0	55.2	51.2	51.5
Men (20+)	78.7	78.8	78.2	INA	79.4	79.8
Women (20+)	54.8	51.2	54.5	INA	51.9	51.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	53.4	59.0	52.0	53.3	49.2	52.6
BLACK	62.0	59.7	60.1	62.6	61.7	59.1
Men	70.2	68.6	70.1	73.3	71.4	70.2
Women	55.7	53.0	52.6	54.5	54.3	50.5
Men (20+)	74.6	73.4	75.6	INA	76.2	75.4
Women (20+)	57.8	55.5	56.7	INA	58.4	54.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	43.0	35.6	30.4	34.8	33.4	31.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).
INA: Information Not Available

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS - 1980 - 1985

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating sufficient jobs to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1985, almost 60% of South Carolina's population 16 years old and over were employed. This was up 2.1 percent from the 1984 level. This indicates that the economy's capacity to generate jobs was able to keep pace with growth in the working-age population. It also signifies a return to a more "normal" expansion-type economy like that experienced before recession. The employment-to-population ratios for white and black were up from the 1984 level. Men experienced a 0.1 point increase while women recorded a 3.6 point gain. Following the pattern of the labor force participation ratio, the employment-to-population ratios for teenagers were up slightly.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1985

	EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS					
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	59.9	57.8	56.5	57.8	57.6	58.2
Men	70.6	70.5	67.9	68.4	70.0	71.0
Women	50.7	47.1	47.2	49.0	47.1	47.2
Men (20+)	73.5	73.3	71.9	72.2	73.4	74.0
Women (20+)	52.1	48.7	49.2	51.0	49.5	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	38.8	37.2	31.2	34.3	34.2	38.6
WHITE	62.4	60.2	59.4	60.6	59.9	60.9
Men	73.8	74.3	70.8	71.8	73.7	74.5
Women	52.1	47.6	49.6	50.8	47.7	48.4
Men (20+)	75.8	75.8	73.3	INA	76.0	76.7
Women (20+)	52.7	48.0	50.5	INA	49.0	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	47.4	49.5	42.2	45.7	41.6	47.6
BLACK	53.3	53.1	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.0
Men	61.0	61.8	61.5	60.3	60.9	61.6
Women	47.6	46.3	43.3	45.5	46.0	44.5
Men (20+)	66.7	66.9	68.4	INA	65.7	67.0
Women (20+)	50.7	50.0	47.5	INA	50.8	48.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	25.6	22.9	17.1	18.3	22.0	23.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

INA: Information Not Available

YOUTH ^{1/} UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES
1976 - 1985

SOUTH CAROLINA

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
TOTAL	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4
WHITE	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7
BLACK	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6

UNITED STATES

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
TOTAL	18.6	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0
WHITE	15.7	16.0	19.3	20.4	17.3	15.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9
BLACK	40.2	42.7	48.5	48.0	37.8	35.4	33.2	35.9	37.9	36.7

1/ 16-19 Years of Age

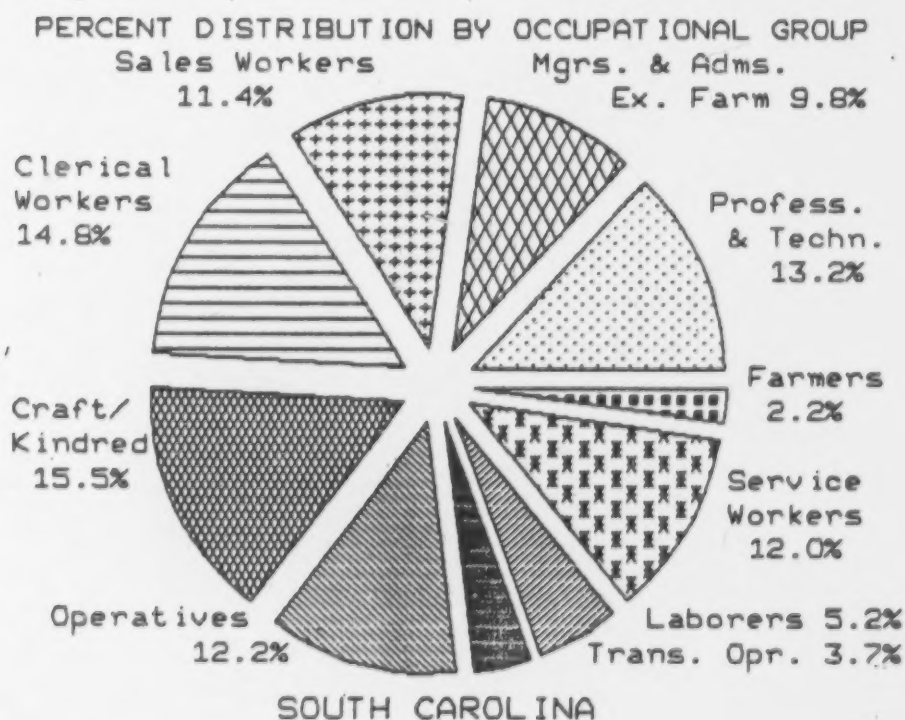
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and
S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS - 1985

The occupational mix of South Carolina's employment was led in 1985 by precision productions, craft and repair which accounted for 15.5% of total jobs. Following closely were administrative support including clerical (14.8%), machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (12.2%), and services (12.0%). Among the employed men, slightly over 26% were found in precision production, craft and repair occupations. The next highest occupation among men were executive, administrative, and managerial (11.9%), and sales (10.3%). Women were employed mostly in administrative support including clerical and service occupations. Together these occupations accounted for nearly half of female employment. The next most predominant occupation among women was machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors with 15.2% of the total. With respect to race, whites were scattered over all occupational groups with the largest concentration in precision production, craft and repair occupations (17.4%), followed closely by administrative support occupations (16.6%). On the other hand, black employment was centered mainly in machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (21.6%) and services (20.5%). Teenagers were most often found in service occupations (27.6%) followed by sales (19.5%), and handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers (13.8%).

Unemployment rates varied widely among the occupational groups. Handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers recorded the highest rate at 13.5%. The lowest jobless rate was found among technicians with less than 1%.

Total Employment 1985



**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985**

		<u>1985</u>	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	<u>1,456</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>663</u>
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGERIAL	9.8	11.9	7.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	10.3	9.3	11.5
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2.9	2.3	3.6
SALES	11.4	10.3	12.8
ADM. SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	14.8	3.9	27.8
SERVICES	12.0	7.8	16.7
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR	15.5	26.4	2.4
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	12.2	9.7	15.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3.7	6.2	.8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	5.2	7.9	1.8
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2.2	4.0	.3

	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>AGE 16-19</u>
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	<u>1,085</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>87</u>
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	12.1	2.8	1.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	11.6	6.4	2.3
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3.2	1.7	1.1
SALES	13.0	6.6	19.5
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	16.6	9.1	13.8
SERVICES	8.9	20.5	27.6
PRECISION PRODUCTION CRAFT, AND REPAIR	17.4	10.0	8.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	9.2	21.6	6.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2.8	6.6	3.4
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS -	3.5	10.2	13.8
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1.8	4.4	3.4

**LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1985
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)**

	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMP. RATE</u>
TOTAL	1,456	90	5.8
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	143	2	1.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	150	2	1.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	42	0	1.6
SALES	166	7	4.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	215	7	3.1
SERVICES	174	17	9.1
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	225	13	5.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	178	21	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	54	4	7.5
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	75	12	13.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	35	3	7.6

1/ Excludes persons with no previous full-time experience.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, RACE, & SEX
PROJECTED 1987

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	1,626,100	1,528,500	97,600	6.0%
16-19	121,360	102,490	18,870	15.5%
20-24	246,590	223,200	23,390	9.5%
25-29	245,000	229,220	15,780	6.4%
30-34	222,890	212,360	10,530	4.7%
35-44	320,950	308,070	12,880	4.0%
45-54	252,800	243,910	8,890	3.5%
55-59	107,460	103,930	3,530	3.3%
60-64	64,880	62,840	2,040	3.1%
65+	44,190	42,490	1,700	3.8%
WHITE MALE	671,050	645,570	25,480	3.8%
16-19	49,500	43,900	5,600	11.3%
20-24	90,030	84,580	5,450	6.1%
25-29	93,540	89,950	3,590	3.8%
30-34	91,360	89,020	2,340	2.6%
35-44	137,310	133,950	3,360	2.4%
45-54	111,450	108,820	2,630	2.4%
55-59	49,160	48,000	1,160	2.4%
60-64	29,040	28,300	740	2.5%
65+	19,660	19,050	610	3.1%
WHITE FEMALE	509,660	483,160	26,500	5.2%
16-19	39,070	34,010	5,060	13.0%
20-24	78,180	72,550	5,630	7.2%
25-29	73,490	69,450	4,040	5.5%
30-34	66,400	63,460	2,940	4.4%
35-44	102,730	98,920	3,810	3.7%
45-54	82,050	79,230	2,820	3.4%
55-59	34,920	33,780	1,140	3.3%
60-64	20,170	19,540	630	3.1%
65+	12,650	12,220	430	3.4%
NONWHITE MALE	225,290	205,790	19,500	8.7%
16-19	17,920	14,310	3,610	20.1%
20-24	38,250	33,070	5,180	13.5%
25-29	38,480	34,980	3,500	9.1%
30-34	32,610	30,440	2,170	6.7%
35-44	40,650	38,330	2,320	5.7%
45-54	30,260	28,640	1,620	5.4%
55-59	12,470	11,840	630	5.1%
60-64	8,320	7,980	340	4.1%
65+	6,330	6,200	130	2.1%
NONWHITE FEMALE	220,110	193,980	26,130	11.9%
16-19	14,860	10,270	4,590	30.9%
20-24	40,130	33,000	7,130	17.8%
25-29	39,490	34,840	4,650	11.8%
30-34	32,530	29,450	3,080	9.5%
35-44	40,250	36,860	3,390	8.4%
45-54	29,040	27,220	1,820	6.3%
55-59	10,910	10,310	600	5.5%
60-64	7,350	7,010	340	4.6%
65+	5,550	5,020	530	9.5%

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-1985

Over 88% of South Carolina's labor force in 1985 were participating on a full-time basis. Men recorded a higher rate of full-time involvement than women (men 94%, women 82%); while blacks and whites were evenly divided.

In almost all cases, the unemployment rates among the part-time labor force participants were higher than those of the full-time labor force. The exceptions were among women (full-time rate 7.9%--part-time rate 6.4%) and teenagers (full-time rate 21.2%--part-time rate 20.6%).

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE 1985 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,381.0	791.0	590.0	61.0	996.0	376.0
EMPLOYED	1,289.0	745.0	544.0	48.0	954.0	326.0
FULL-TIME	1,202.0	706.0	496.0	35.0	909.0	285.0
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	87.0	39.0	48.0	13.0	45.0	41.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WRK.)	92.0	45.0	46.0	13.0	42.0	49.0
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.6	5.7	7.9	21.2	4.2	13.2
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	182.0	54.0	128.0	49.0	137.0	44.0
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	167.0	47.0	119.0	39.0	131.0	35.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WRK.)	15.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	9.0
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	8.3	13.0	6.4	20.6	4.6	20.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>
TOTAL	6.8	7.1	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	8.8	3.8	4.1
MEN	6.2	5.5	8.6	10.8	7.3	6.2	7.6	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	7.6	9.0	11.7	10.9	9.8	7.7	10.2	5.5	5.7
MEN (20+)	5.3	5.1	7.2	9.7	6.8	5.7	6.6	2.1	INA
WOMEN (20+)	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	8.6	5.9	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	22.4	10.4	INA
WHITE	4.2	5.3	7.6	8.0	5.5	4.9	7.3	2.8	3.6
MEN	3.9	3.9	7.0	8.0	4.6	4.2	6.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	4.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.9	9.0	4.1	5.4
MEN (20+)	3.6	3.8	6.2	INA	4.3	3.9	5.4	1.5	INA
WOMEN (20+)	4.0	6.3	7.3	INA	5.5	5.4	7.7	3.7	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	15.6	8.0	INA
BLACK	13.9	11.2	15.0	17.2	15.1	11.9	13.2	5.0	5.0
MEN	13.1	9.8	12.3	17.8	14.7	12.0	12.6	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	14.6	12.5	17.7	16.6	15.4	11.9	13.9	8.9	6.2
MEN (20+)	10.6	8.6	9.6	INA	13.7	11.1	10.0	3.8	INA
WOMEN (20+)	12.0	10.0	16.2	INA	13.2	10.7	10.2	7.8	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	40.0	15.9	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

INA: Information Not Available

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA
(UNADJUSTED)
1970-1985

	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
JANUARY	7.4	8.4	13.0	10.4	8.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.2
FEBRUARY	7.5	7.6	12.6	10.1	8.3	5.8	5.1	6.3	8.6	7.9	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.5
MARCH	7.3	7.3	12.1	10.1	8.4	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.7	4.2
APRIL	6.9	6.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	5.5	4.7	5.6	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.8	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.4
MAY	6.8	6.7	10.6	10.9	8.2	6.2	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.2
JUNE	7.1	6.9	10.2	11.2	8.7	7.9	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.3	4.9	5.2	6.6	5.4
JULY	7.3	7.4	9.9	11.5	8.8	8.4	5.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	5.3
AUGUST	6.7	6.9	9.1	11.3	8.2	7.3	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.7
SEPTEMBER	6.2	6.5	8.3	10.6	8.1	7.2	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.9
OCTOBER	6.4	6.9	8.1	11.0	8.3	7.5	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.0
NOVEMBER	6.4	6.8	8.1	11.4	9.0	7.7	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.2
DECEMBER	6.4	6.9	7.6	11.7	9.2	7.9	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.1
ANN. AVG.	6.8	7.1	10.1	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.9	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.8

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

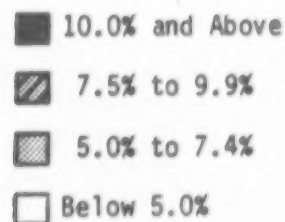
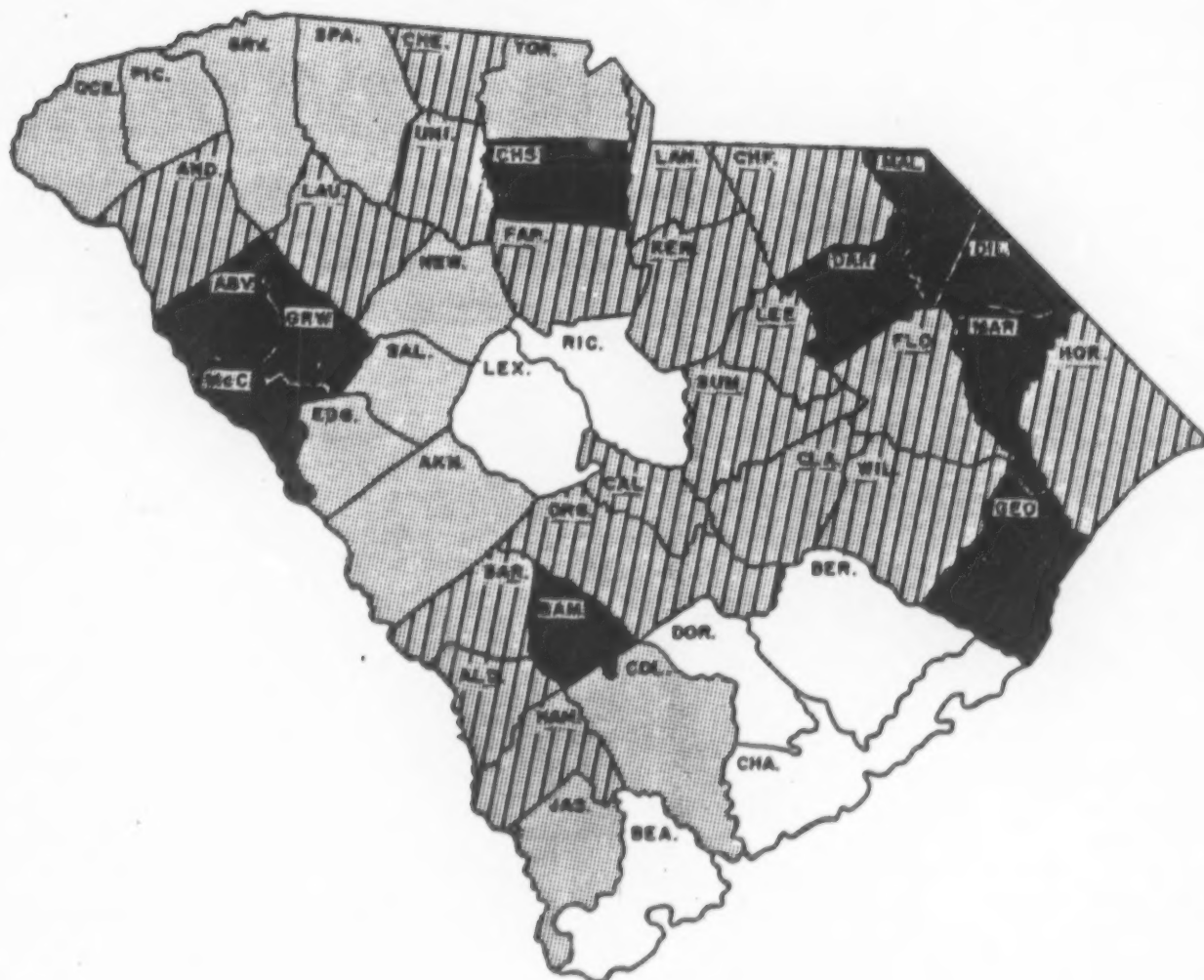
	Labor Force	Employment 2/	Unemployment	Rate
State Totals	1,563,000	1,456,000	107,000	6.8
Abbeville	10,910	9,610	1,300	11.9
Aiken	52,820	49,230	3,590	6.8
Allendale	4,680	4,250	430	9.2
Anderson	67,120	61,220	5,900	8.8
Bamberg	7,020	6,230	790	11.3
Barnwell	9,570	8,740	830	8.7
Beaufort	33,850	32,560	1,290	3.8
Berkeley	49,730	47,400	2,330	4.7
Calhoun	4,980	4,580	400	8.0
Charleston	126,780	121,320	5,460	4.3
Cherokee	21,930	20,230	1,700	7.8
Chester	14,290	12,500	1,790	12.5
Chesterfield	19,670	17,900	1,770	9.0
Clarendon	12,000	10,850	1,150	9.6
Colleton	17,480	16,290	1,190	6.8
Darlington	27,280	24,460	2,820	10.3
Dillon	14,680	13,090	1,590	10.8
Dorchester	31,110	29,780	1,330	4.3
Edgefield	7,260	6,720	540	7.4
Fairfield	9,340	8,580	760	8.1
Florence	52,990	48,580	4,410	8.3
Georgetown	20,640	18,130	2,510	12.2
Greenville	155,180	146,740	8,440	5.4
Greenwood	28,480	25,130	3,350	11.8
Hampton	6,940	6,320	620	8.9
Horry	65,420	59,770	5,650	8.6
Jasper	5,970	5,560	410	6.9
Kershaw	18,080	16,630	1,450	8.0
Lancaster	25,730	23,380	2,350	9.1
Laurens	22,250	20,310	1,940	8.7
Lee	8,320	7,650	670	8.1
Lexington	75,140	72,310	2,830	3.8
McCormick	2,970	2,450	520	17.5
Marion	14,600	12,690	1,910	13.1
Marlboro	12,920	10,980	1,940	15.0
Newberry	14,440	13,510	930	6.4
Oconee	26,180	24,290	1,890	7.2
Orangeburg	37,400	34,220	3,180	8.5
Pickens	44,010	41,090	2,920	6.6
Richland	136,540	131,540	5,000	3.7
Saluda	7,300	6,780	520	7.1
Spartanburg	108,530	101,490	7,040	6.5
Sumter	34,550	31,920	2,630	7.6
Union	14,360	12,970	1,390	9.7
Williamsburg	16,010	14,460	1,550	9.7
York	65,510	61,530	3,980	6.1
Charleston MSA	207,610	198,500	9,110	4.4
Columbia MSA	211,690	203,850	7,840	3.7
Grn./Spar. MSA	307,700	289,310	18,390	6.0

1/ These data are projected from 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.

2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security
Commission, Labor Market Information.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY, PROJECTED 1987

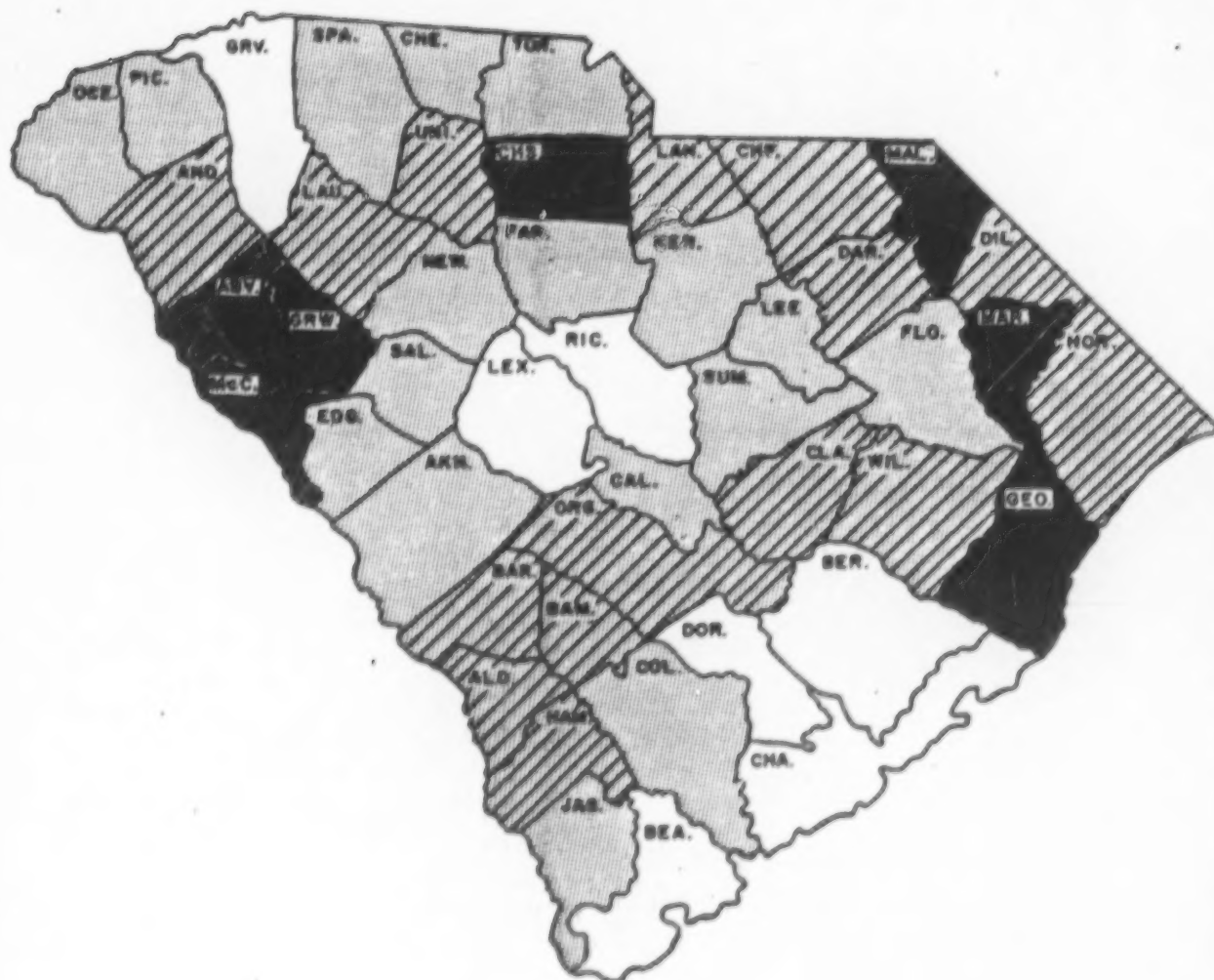
County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Abbeville	11,350	10,160	1,190	10.5%
Aiken	54,950	51,680	3,270	6.0
Allendale	4,870	4,480	390	8.0
Anderson	69,830	64,450	5,380	7.7
Bamberg	7,300	6,580	720	9.9
Barnwell	9,990	9,210	780	7.8
Beaufort	35,220	34,040	1,180	3.4
Berkeley	51,740	49,620	2,120	4.1
Calhoun	5,180	4,820	360	6.9
Charleston	131,900	126,920	4,980	3.8
Cherokee	22,820	21,270	1,550	6.8
Chester	14,870	13,240	1,630	11.0
Chesterfield	20,460	18,850	1,610	7.9
Clarendon	12,480	11,430	1,050	8.4
Colleton	18,190	17,100	1,090	6.0
Darlington	28,380	25,810	2,570	9.1
Dillon	15,270	13,820	1,450	9.5
Dorchester	32,370	31,160	1,210	3.7
Edgefield	7,550	7,060	490	6.5
Fairfield	9,720	9,030	690	7.1
Florence	55,130	51,110	4,020	7.3
Georgetown	21,470	19,180	2,290	10.7
Greenville	161,450	153,750	7,700	4.8
Greenwood	29,630	26,570	3,060	10.3
Hampton	7,220	6,650	570	7.9
Horry	68,060	62,910	5,150	7.6
Jasper	6,210	5,840	370	6.0
Kershaw	18,810	17,490	1,320	7.0
Lancaster	26,770	24,630	2,140	8.0
Laurens	23,150	21,380	1,770	7.6
Lee	8,660	8,050	610	7.0
Lexington	78,170	75,590	2,580	3.3
McCormick	3,090	2,620	470	15.2
Marion	15,190	13,450	1,740	11.5
Marlboro	13,440	11,670	1,770	13.2
Newberry	15,020	14,170	850	5.7
Oconee	27,240	25,520	1,720	6.3
Orangeburg	38,910	36,010	2,900	7.5
Pickens	45,790	43,130	2,660	5.8
Richland	142,050	137,490	4,560	3.2
Saluda	7,590	7,120	470	6.2
Spartanburg	112,910	106,490	6,420	5.7
Sumter	35,950	33,550	2,400	6.7
Union	14,940	13,670	1,270	8.5
Williamsburg	16,660	15,250	1,410	8.5
York	68,160	64,530	3,630	5.3
STATE	1,626,100	1,528,500	97,600	6.0

1/ These data are projected from 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.

2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
PROJECTED 1987



- 10.0% and Above
- ▨ 7.5% to 9.9%
- ▩ 5.0% to 7.4%
- Below 5.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security
Commission, Labor Market Information.

STATE BY STATE COMPARISON - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE

<u>STATE</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>	<u>RANK</u>
Alabama	8.9	8
Alaska	9.7	5
Arizona	6.5	27
Arkansas	8.7	12
California	7.2	21
Colorado	5.9	33
Connecticut	4.9	45
Delaware	5.3	42
Florida	6.0	31
Georgia	6.5	27
Hawaii	5.6	37
Idaho	7.9	18
Illinois	9.0	7
Indiana	7.9	18
Iowa	8.0	14
Kansas	5.0	44
Kentucky	9.5	6
Louisiana	11.5	2
Maine	5.4	40
Maryland	4.6	48
Massachusetts	3.9	49
Michigan	9.9	4
Minnesota	6.0	31
Mississippi	10.3	3
Missouri	6.4	30
Montana	7.7	20
Nebraska	5.5	39
Nevada	8.0	14
New Hampshire	3.9	49
New Jersey	5.7	36
New Mexico	8.8	10
New York	6.5	27
North Carolina	5.4	40
North Dakota	5.9	33
Ohio	8.9	8
Oklahoma	7.1	23
Oregon	8.8	10
Pennsylvania	8.0	14
Rhode Island	4.9	45
SOUTH CAROLINA	6.8	26
South Dakota	5.1	43
Tennessee	8.0	14
Texas	7.0	24
Utah	5.9	33
Vermont	4.8	47
Virginia	5.6	37
Washington	8.1	13
West Virginia	13.0	1
Wisconsin	7.2	21
Wyoming	7.1	23
United States	7.2	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1985 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
		PARTICIPATION RATE	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		
BOTH SEXES								
ALL RACES								
16+	2,431	64.3	1,563	1,456	107		6.8	
16-19	224	49.1	110	87	23		20.9	
20+	2,207	65.8	1,453	1,369	84		5.8	
20-24	254	76.6	195	173	21		11.0	
25-34	548	83.1	455	428	28		6.1	
35-44	418	84.5	353	335	18		5.2	
45-54	340	76.5	260	250	10		3.8	
55-64	312	47.4	148	142	6		4.0	
65+	335	12.6	42	41	1		2.6	
WHITE								
16+	1,739	65.1	1,133	1,085	48		4.2	
16-19	133	53.4	71	63	8		11.1	
20+	1,606	66.1	1,062	1,022	40		3.8	
20-24	167	80.8	135	126	9		6.4	
25-34	371	84.6	313	301	12		3.8	
35-44	291	87.1	253	244	9		3.6	
45-54	262	77.6	204	199	4		2.2	
55-64	250	48.7	122	117	5		4.2	
65+	265	13.1	35	34	1		2.4	
BLACK								
16+	677	62.0	420	361	58		13.9	
16-19	90	43.0	39	23	15		39.2	
20+	587	65.0	381	338	43		11.3	
20-24	85	68.0	58	45	13		22.1	
25-34	173	80.2	139	123	16		11.3	
35-44	122	78.7	96	88	8		8.8	
45-54	77	72.9	56	51	5		9.5	
55-64	61	41.5	25	24	1		2.8	
65+	69	10.5	7	7	0		3.9	

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1985 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MALE ALL RACES						
16+	1,124	75.2	845	793	52	6.2
16-19	108	50.8	55	44	10	19.1
20+	1,017	77.7	790	748	42	5.3
20-24	123	83.5	103	93	10	9.4
25-34	260	95.3	248	234	14	5.6
35-44	192	94.0	181	173	8	4.2
45-54	167	88.2	147	141	5	3.7
55-64	141	60.8	86	82	4	5.1
65+	133	19.5	26	25	1	3.4
WHITE						
16+	824	76.8	633	608	25	3.9
16-19	63	54.5	34	31	3	9.3
20+	761	78.7	598	577	21	3.6
20-24	88	85.4	75	71	4	5.8
25-34	185	96.6	179	172	6	3.6
35-44	140	97.0	136	132	4	2.7
45-54	129	91.0	117	115	2	2.1
55-64	114	61.7	70	66	4	5.8
65+	106	20.8	22	21	1	2.7
BLACK						
16+	295	70.2	207	180	27	13.1
16-19	44	45.5	20	13	7	36.1
20+	250	74.6	187	167	20	10.6
20-24	35	78.4	27	22	5	19.4
25-34	73	92.1	67	60	8	11.3
35-44	51	85.6	44	40	3	7.8
45-54	37	78.9	30	27	3	10.1
55-64	27	55.7	15	15	0	2.1
65+	27	14.9	4	4	0	7.0

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1985 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FEMALE						
ALL RACES	1,307	54.9	718	663	55	7.6
16+	116	47.5	55	43	13	22.7
16-19	1,191	55.7	663	621	42	6.3
20+	131	70.1	92	80	12	12.8
20-24	289	72.0	208	194	14	6.6
25-34	225	76.5	172	162	11	6.1
35-44	173	65.3	113	109	4	3.8
45-54	171	36.4	62	61	2	2.4
55-64	202	8.0	16	16	0	1.4
65+						
WHITE						
16+	915	54.6	500	477	23	4.7
16-19	70	52.4	37	32	5	12.8
20+	845	54.8	463	445	19	4.0
20-24	79	75.7	60	56	4	7.2
25-34	186	72.6	135	129	6	4.2
35-44	151	77.9	117	112	5	4.5
45-54	134	64.7	87	85	2	2.3
55-64	137	38.0	52	51	1	2.1
65+	159	8.0	13	13	0	1.8
BLACK						
16+	382	55.7	213	182	31	14.6
16-19	45	40.5	18	11	8	42.6
20+	337	57.8	195	171	23	12.0
20-24	50	60.8	30	23	7	24.5
25-34	100	71.6	72	64	8	11.2
35-44	71	72.8	53	48	5	9.7
45-54	39	67.2	26	24	2	8.9
55-64	34	30.3	10	10	0	4.0
65+	42	7.5	3	3	0	0

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES--1970, 1980-1985
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Net Change 1984-85
Civilian Labor Force	82,771	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	113,544	115,461	+1,917
Employment	78,678	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	105,005	107,150	+2,145
Unemployment	4,093	7,637	8,273	10,678	10,717	8,539	8,312	- 227
Rate	4.9	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2	
Totals may not add due to rounding.								

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1985
UNITED STATES
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	178,206	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2
Men	84,469	64,411	59,891	4,521	7.0
Women	93,736	51,050	47,259	3,791	7.4
Men (20+)	77,195	60,277	56,562	3,715	6.2
Women (20+)	86,506	47,283	44,154	3,129	6.6
Both Sexes (16-19)	14,506	7,901	6,434	1,468	18.6
White	153,679	99,926	93,736	6,191	6.2
Men	73,373	56,472	53,046	3,426	6.1
Women	80,306	43,455	40,690	2,765	6.4
Men (20+)	67,386	52,895	50,061	2,834	5.4
Women (20+)	74,394	40,190	37,907	2,283	5.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	11,900	6,841	5,768	1,074	15.7
Black	19,664	12,364	10,501	1,864	15.1
Men	8,790	6,220	5,270	951	15.3
Women	10,873	6,144	5,231	913	14.9
Men (20+)	7,731	5,749	4,992	757	13.2
Women (20+)	9,773	5,727	4,977	750	13.1
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,160	889	532	357	40.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings
and the Current Population Survey.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S. BY SEX AND RACE 1985

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	
Total	100.0	42.1	30.2	12.3	15.4	15.6
Men	100.0	37.5	30.2	13.9	18.4	18.0
Women	100.0	47.5	30.1	10.5	11.9	12.8
White	100.0	43.2	30.2	12.1	14.5	15.0
Black	100.0	38.3	30.1	13.3	18.3	17.6

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE 1985

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
Total	100.0	49.8	10.6	27.1	12.5
Men	100.0	69.1	9.5	18.1	3.3
Women	100.0	41.4	13.2	38.2	7.3
White	100.0	50.8	11.7	26.4	11.0
Black	100.0	47.8	5.9	29.3	17.0

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UNITED STATES BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE 1985 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
Full-time Labor Force	99,178	59,329	39,849	3,933	85,331	11,091
Employed	92,385	55,404	36,981	3,156	80,344	9,495
Full-time	86,795	52,832	33,963	2,375	75,812	8,579
Part-time Econ. Reas.	5,590	2,572	3,018	781	4,532	916
Unemployed (Looking for Full-time work)	6,793	3,925	2,868	777	4,988	1,596
Percent of Full-time Labor Force	6.8	6.6	7.2	19.8	5.8	14.4
Part-time Labor Force	16,283	5,082	11,201	3,968	14,595	1,274
Empl. on Vol. Pt.-time	14,764	4,486	10,278	3,278	13,392	1,006
Unemployed (Looking for part-time work)	1,519	596	923	690	1,203	268
Percent of Part-time Labor Force	9.3	11.7	8.2	17.4	8.2	21.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

HOW THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DEVELOPED

It is impossible to know exactly how much unemployment exists at any given moment. A complete census of the population each month perhaps would give an exact count; however, this would be extremely costly and impractical considering the time involved in a census. Furthermore, the data would be obsolete as soon as completed because people are constantly changing jobs as well as constantly entering and leaving the labor market. The point is, the unemployment rate is not an exact measurement (such as a yard, a pound, or the temperature). The unemployment rate, though, is a fairly accurate economic indicator when analyzed in conjunction with other labor market indicators. It should be further noted that the unemployment rate is based on sound methodology that includes scientific sampling and reliable statistical techniques.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, is responsible for calculating the nation's unemployment rate each month. The BLS also oversees the development of labor statistics for state and substate areas. The BLS requires local data to be collected and estimates developed through uniform procedures. Thus, inconsistencies are avoided, and the Federal Government can use these estimates to allocate resources with a reasonable assurance of fairness.

Before explaining how the unemployment rate is calculated, it should be pointed out that some unemployment always exists, even in good economic times. People are constantly changing jobs and moving into and out of the labor market thus making an unemployment rate of zero impossible.

THE LABOR FORCE CONCEPT

The unemployment rate is based on the size of the labor force, not the general population. The labor force is made up of both the employed and the unemployed that are 16 years old or older.

To be counted as EMPLOYED, one must:

--Have worked for pay or profit during the survey week (week including the 12th of the reference month),

OR

--Have been temporarily absent from a job to which he or she would return.

To be counted as UNEMPLOYED, one must:

--Have no job,

--Be available for work, and

--Be actively seeking work.

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployment by the labor force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Labor Force (Employed + Unemployed)}}$$

HOW IS EMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

Measuring employment is a rather complex task, but it isn't hard to understand when you take it step-by-step. Here are the basic tools worked with in South Carolina:

- *Employer Payroll Tax Records
- *BLS Establishment Survey
- *The Current Population Survey (CPS) of households

Employer Payroll Tax Records represent the most complete count of employment available. These are records that employers, subject to Unemployment Compensation statutes, file each quarter with the Employment Security Commission. These records cover over 60,000 employers and include about 90% of all workers in the state. However, because these reports are filed quarterly and time must be taken for editing and processing, actual employment figures based on these reports lag by up to six months. These figures do, however, provide a good benchmark, or starting point, from which employment can be projected to the current month of reference.

How is it done?.....

The answer is a monthly survey of establishments conducted cooperatively by the Employment Security Commission and the BLS. This survey, consisting of approximately 3,800 employers, is scientifically designed to represent all industries and establishments of all sizes. Through this monthly survey, conducted during the week of the 12th, trends in employment are determined, which enables the updating of employment estimates each month.

At the same time the Employment Security Commission is estimating current employment using establishment surveys, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of households--asking questions of household members about who's employed and unemployed. The CPS covers 68,000 households nationwide and is used to estimate nationwide employment each month. The South Carolina portion of the CPS yields an estimate of employment for the state. Thus, we have two independent observations of employment in South Carolina each month--establishment-based and household-based. The official employment estimate each month for the state is the result of a special technique using a six-month average of the two observations. The averaging process, called CPS adjustment, is designed to make South Carolina's employment estimates consistent with those of other states and the nation. Below, for illustration, are the three employment figures for March 1985.

Establishment Based	1,489,700
Household Based	1,469,200
Official Estimate	1,432,600

HOW IS UNEMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

As with employment, each state measures unemployment by following standard procedures prescribed by the BLS. Here are the primary tools that are used to estimate total unemployment:

- A--Insured Unemployment-Based on claims filed by workers who are eligible for Unemployment Insurance.
- B--Disqualified Unemployed-Jobless workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance but are ineligible to draw because they are disqualified for some reason, such as misconduct or voluntarily quitting a job.
- C--Unemployed Exhaustees-Based on final payments issued to claimants.
- D--Delayed and Never Filers-Persons eligible for UI benefits but for some reason do not file claims or delay filing--based on national sample of claimant behavior.
- E--Unemployed New and Reentrants-Typically secondary wage earners such as housewives, students, etc. Based on national sample of jobseeker behavior.
- F--The Current Population Survey of Households-Questions of household members' labor force status.

Roughly speaking, the sum of A through E yields an estimate of unemployment for South Carolina each month. The CPS, mentioned earlier, gives us a second observation of unemployment for the same period. The official unemployment estimate is derived using the same six-month averaging technique (CPS adjustment) used for employment. Below are the unemployment figures for March 1985.

Estimate Based on Agency	
Administrative Data	68,300
Estimate Based on Household	
Survey	70,200
Official Unemployment Estimate	104,700

The unemployment rate is calculated as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Employment \& Unemployment}} = \frac{104,700}{1,537,300} = 6.8\%$$

ARE THESE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FINAL?

No! These estimates are preliminary. Each year, as employer payroll tax records are updated (remember, they lag up to six months), the employment estimates are revised. In other words, the employment estimates developed through sampling are replaced with the more complete counts from the payroll records. The BLS also "fine tunes" its estimates calculated through the CPS based on known changes in the population. The unemployment rate is not final until these revisions are made.

CERTAIN GROUPS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE ESTIMATES

Some individuals are not counted as either employed or unemployed and are, thus, not included in the labor force. These are:

- A--Persons under 16 years of age;
- B--Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions (regardless of age);
- C--Students;
- D--Housewives; and
- E--Persons who have no jobs and are not looking because they believe none are available.

The last group, known as "discouraged workers," has been the object of much controversy. Many assert that the unemployment rate is understated because discouraged workers are not included. However, one must remember that unemployment is based on an individual's job-seeking activity--which can be objectively measured. A person's beliefs and desires are subjective, and cannot be easily measured.

WHAT AFFECTS TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT?

Because the economy is never static, month-to-month trends in employment and unemployment vary a great deal. Students enter the job market in the summer as new or reentrants to the labor force, pushing unemployment upward. The labor force usually expands during December as holiday hiring takes place, then contracts in January as these temporary workers leave the labor force. Weather also has an influence on seasonal trends. In good weather, normal agricultural activity accelerates, construction picks up, and tourism booms. Poor weather has the opposite effect. All of these situations, as well as ups and downs in the economy, affect the estimates.

Sometimes seasonal influences tend to "mask" actual changes in the economy that would normally be reflected in employment and unemployment trends. Therefore, in order to make economic analysis easier, the estimates are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique utilized by BLS to remove seasonal influence from the estimates. Application of this technique allows analysts to observe underlying economic movements in the time series and enables them to spot developing trends.

It should also be remembered that sampling and averaging techniques are used in developing the estimates, which means that a certain amount of error is always present. However, when analyzed over time and used to observe trends (rather than considering absolute levels), employment and unemployment estimates and the resulting unemployment rate are excellent indicators of economic well-being.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

--1985--

The twelve-month average of nonagricultural employment in 1985 in South Carolina was 1,299,100, which was 36,600 greater than the average of 1984. In December, nonfarm employment reached a record high of 1,321,800. Employment gains were noted in all major industry divisions, except manufacturing where jobs were eliminated because of layoffs and plant closings.

Over the twelve months, trade employees reported the largest employment growth in the private sector. The trade workforce increased 17,700 to 278,900. Approximately 88% of the employment upturn in trade was centered in the retail sector, which reached a level of 223,800. The bulk of the gain in the retail sector was concentrated in eating and drinking establishments. The wholesale trade job count, at 55,200, was 2,100 greater than one year earlier.

Substantial employment gains were also found in services, as 16,000 workers were added to the payrolls. Spearheading the growth were business, health, and educational services.

Employment in the public sector rose 8,500 over the year to a level of 245,800. Local government employed 4,400 more persons in 1985 than in 1984, as educational institutions accounted for 80% of the growth. Gains in educational employment also boosted the state's workforce to a level of 75,900, a gain of 3,600 over 1984. The federal job count experienced an increase of 400 over the twelve-month period.

The lowering of interest rates in 1985, which increased building activity, caused construction employment to move up 3,100 to 83,900. This gain, however, was not comparable to the larger advances experienced from 1983 to 1984. Leading the industry's expansion were special trade contractors where employment increased by 2,300.

An increase of 2,700 left employment in finance, insurance, and real estate moderately high over the year. Growth in the seasonally influenced real estate sector was primarily responsible for the advance. All other industry groups reported moderate upturns from one year earlier.

Reflecting job advances in trucking and warehousing, transportation and public utilities posted an employment gain of 1,100 from 1984 to 1985. However, during 1985, employment slipped below the previous year's average in communications (-300); and electric, gas, and sanitary services (-200).

Being hard hit by imports which caused layoffs and plant closings, manufacturers in South Carolina lowered their work force by 12,500. The reduction in the manufacturing job count was found in both durable and nondurable goods. The soft-good sector received the brunt of the decline as 11,500 jobs were cut. The number of positions lost in the textile industry accounted for 76% of the overall decrease posted in nondurable goods. Textile mill products recorded an average of 104,100 workers in 1985, down 8,700 from 1984. Employment in the apparel industry dropped to 44,700, a loss of 4,400 positions. Job cuts were also found in durable goods, where 900 employees were removed from payrolls. Within the hard-goods sector, major employment downturns were posted in machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1983, 1984, AND PROJECTED 1990
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	NET CHANGE 1983-1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1984	PROJECTED 1990
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,299.1	1,262.5	+36.6	+ 2.9	1,476.2
Manufacturing					
Durable Goods	365.1	377.6	-12.5	- 3.3	367.2
Nondurable Goods	122.5	123.4	- 0.9	- 0.7	133.7
	242.7	254.2	-11.5	- 4.5	233.5
Construction	83.9	80.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.8	97.0
Transportation and Public Utilities					
Trucking and Warehousing	56.4	55.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	65.0
Communication	16.3	15.2	+ 1.1	+ 7.2	19.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.3	12.6	- 0.3	- 2.4	NA
	16.5	16.7	- 0.2	- 1.2	18.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade					
Wholesale Trade	278.9	261.2	+17.7	+ 6.8	347.0
Retail Trade	55.2	53.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	65.0
General Merchandise Stores	223.8	208.2	+15.6	+ 7.5	282.0
Food Stores	27.6	27.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	30.0
	38.8	37.6	+ 1.2	+ 3.2	45.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Banking and Credit Agencies	57.1	54.4	+ 2.7	+ 5.0	68.0
	14.9	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	NA

Insurance Carriers	12.1	11.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	NA
Services	210.2	194.2	+16.0	+ 8.2	280.0
Hotel and Other Lodging Places	19.4	18.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	26.0
Educational Services	21.0	19.2	+ 1.8	+ 9.4	22.5
Health Services	43.2	41.4	+ 1.8	+ 4.3	52.0
Hospitals	14.8	14.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	NA
Total Government	245.8	237.3	+ 8.5	+ 3.6	252.0
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	38.0
Total State Government	75.9	72.3	+ 3.6	+ 5.0	77.5
State Education	31.8	29.1	+ 2.7	+ 9.3	33.0
Other State Government	44.1	43.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	44.5
Total Local Government	131.8	127.4	+ 4.4	+ 3.5	136.5
Local Education	77.9	74.4	+ 3.5	+ 4.7	81.0
Other Local Government	53.9	53.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	55.5

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1994 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1983, 1984 AND PROJECTED 1990

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	NET CHANGE 1983-1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1984	PROJECTED 1990
Manufacturing	365.1	377.6	-12.5	- 3.3	367.2
Durable Goods	122.5	123.4	- 0.9	- 0.7	133.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.2	+ 0.0	0	15.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.9	- 0.1	- 2.0	NA
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	5.0	- 0.1	- 2.0	NA
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.7	+ 0.0	0	NA
Primary Metal Products	8.1	7.5	+ 0.6	+ 8.0	NA
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	16.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	+ 0.0	0	NA
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.5	30.5	- 1.0	- 3.3	32.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	+ 0.0	0	NA
Special Industry Machinery	6.4	7.0	- 0.6	- 8.6	NA
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.8	22.8	- 1.0	- 4.4	23.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	9.1	- 1.1	-12.1	NA
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.2	+ 0.5	+ 6.9	NA
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.8	- 0.2	- 3.4	NA
Nondurable Goods	242.7	254.2	-11.5	- 4.5	233.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.3	+ 0.8	-5.67	17.0
Textile Mill Products	104.1	112.8	- 8.7	- 7.7	90.0

Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.1	33.0	- 3.9	-11.8	NA
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	33.5	- 3.1	- 9.6	NA
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	NA
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.8	- 1.0	- 6.3	NA
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.5	+ 0.3	+ 8.6	NA
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.9	- 0.6	- 6.1	NA
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.1	- 0.2	- 3.3	NA
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	49.1	- 4.4	- 9.0	43.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	10.4	- 1.3	-12.5	NA
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	17.0	- 1.7	-10.0	NA
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prods.	8.2	8.7	- 0.5	- 5.7	NA
Paper and Allied Products	15.4	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	16.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prods.	4.4	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	NA
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	+ 0.0	0	NA
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.4	NA
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.8	- 0.4	- 1.2	33.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prods.	20.0	19.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	22.0

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1984 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1984 AND 1985

INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1985	3rd QUARTER 1984	NET CHANGE
Total	1,264,955	1,240,230	+24,725
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13,070	14,325	- 1,255
Mining	1,730	1,815	- 85
Construction	86,320	82,590	+ 3,730
Manufacturing	363,380	383,550	-20,170
Transportation & Public Utilities	52,820	52,050	+ 740
Wholesale & Retail Trade	284,560	269,600	+14,960
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	57,060	55,285	+ 1,775
Services	189,300	174,215	+15,085
Nonclassifiable Establishments	5,590	6,260	- 670
Total Government	211,125	200,610	+10,515
State Government	66,515	63,460	+ 3,055
Local Government	106,480	99,780	+ 6,700
Federal Government	38,130	37,370	+ 760

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, CES Unit

FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

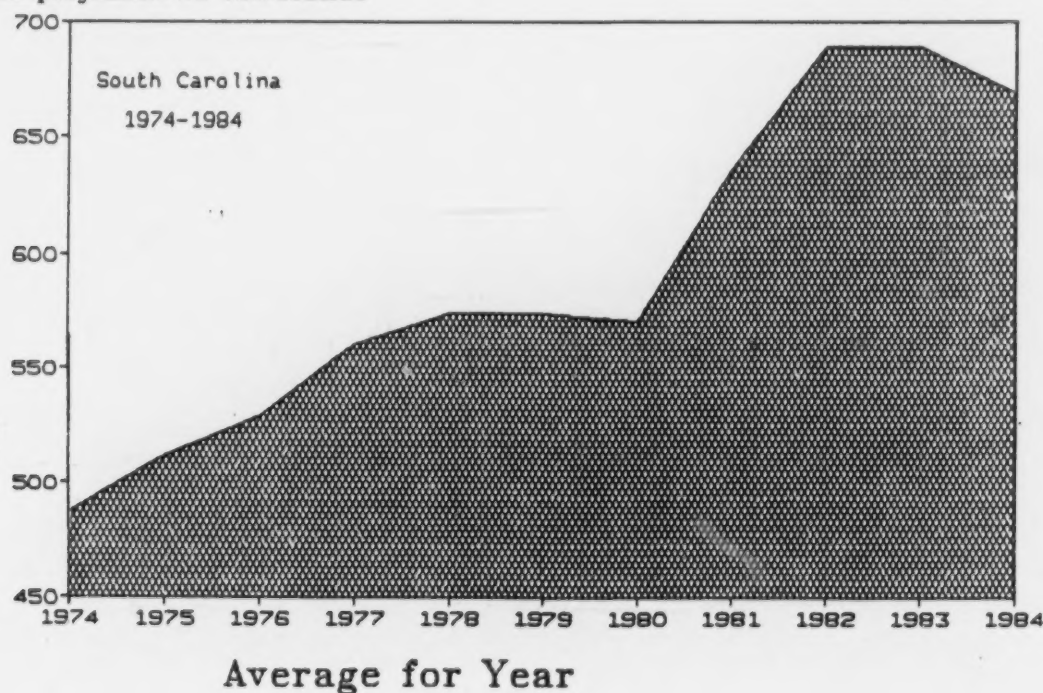
--1985--

The number of females in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 22,100, rose to 598,300 in 1985. With the exception of manufacturing, all major divisions reported increases over the year. Wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the largest upturn of 13,200. Services recorded a sizeable gain of 8,300. Also registering moderate gains in the private sector were finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,800); construction (+700); and transportation and public utilities (+600). Developments in manufacturing were not as positive, with employment declining 5,300. An 8,100 decrease in nondurable goods more than offset a 2,900 upswing in durable goods. Within nondurables apparel and other textile products (-4,300) and textile mill products (-4,000) were the predominant factors in the downturn.

In the public sector, total government added 2,900 female employees to reach a level of 138,500. Local government contributed 6,990 of the upswing. State and federal government gained 700 and 100, respectively.

Female Labor Force

Employment in Thousands



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1985	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	NET CHANGE 1984-1985	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1984-1985
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	598.3	576.2	+22.1	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	151.6	156.9	- 5.3	- 3.4
Durable Goods	42.0	39.1	+ 2.9	+ 7.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical Electric and Electronic Equipment	8.2	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Instruments and Related Products	13.0	13.5	- 0.5	- 3.7
Products	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 2.9
Nondurable Goods	109.6	117.7	- 8.1	- 6.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.4	48.4	- 4.0	- 8.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.5	14.3	- 1.8	-12.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.4	14.4	- 1.0	- 6.9
Knitting Mills	5.8	6.0	- 0.2	- 3.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	42.2	- 4.3	-10.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	9.5	- 1.3	-13.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	15.0	- 1.6	-10.7
Children's Outerwear	5.5	6.3	- 0.8	-12.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	-8.4	8.6	- 0.2	- 2.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.8	6.9	- 0.1	- 1.4
Construction	6.8	6.1	+ 0.7	+11.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.0	+ 0.6	+ 5.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	133.8	120.6	+13.2	+10.9
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	120.5	107.6	+12.9	+12.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	20.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Food Stores	17.8	17.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.2	33.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.4
Banking	11.2	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.0	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Services	119.4	111.1	+ 8.3	+ 7.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.0	11.4	+ 1.6	+14.0
Health Services	35.7	34.1	+ 1.6	+ 4.7
Hospitals	12.5	12.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
Educational Services	12.8	11.7	+ 1.1	+ 9.4
Total Government	138.5	135.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	11.8	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total State Government	41.3	40.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
State Education	15.3	14.7	+ 0.6	+ 4.1
Other State Government	26.0	25.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	85.4	83.4	+ 2.0	+ 2.4
Local Education	58.4	56.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.6
Other Local Government	27.0	26.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.9

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublshable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a First Quarter, 1984 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1985

South Carolina's factory workweek decreased 0.4 hour in 1985, after reaching an annual average of 40.4. The decline was caused by average hourly drops in both the durable- and nondurable-good sector.

The average workweek for the hard-good industry edged down to 41.4 from 41.9 the previous year. The industry experiencing the largest downturns were lumber and wood products (-2.4), instruments and related products (-1.0), and machinery except electrical (-0.9).

Hourly decreases were found in industry groups except stone, clay and glass products where there was a 0.1 increase.

Hourly losses in the soft-good sector ranged from 2.1 to 0.2 hour in printing and publishing, and textile mill products, respectively. These losses caused an overall 0.4 decrease in nondurable goods. Paper and allied products (+0.6), and chemicals and allied products (+0.4) were the only groups in soft goods to show a gain in hours.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers of \$7.61 exceeded the 1984 average by \$0.33. Both sectors reported gains. Durable-good earnings were up \$0.51 while nondurable earnings rose \$0.24. All industry divisions recorded gains during 1985. Within durables, electrical and electronic equipment (+\$0.82), fabricated metal products (\$0.58), and lumber and wood products (+\$0.52) showed the greatest increases. In the nondurable sector, chemicals and allied products (+0.56) reported the largest gain from 1984 to 1985.

Average weekly earnings rose \$10.45 to \$307.44. Pay increase ranged from \$2.71 in machinery except electrical to \$30.80 in electrical and electric equipment. Nondurable earnings rose \$6.84 with the greatest gain in chemicals and allied products (27.63). The only industries experiencing wage decreases in 1985 were printing and publishing (-\$2.06), and apparel and other textile products (\$1.16).

COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1984-1985

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
Manufacturing	40.4	40.8	\$7.61	\$7.28	\$307.44	\$296.99
Durable Goods	41.4	41.9	7.82	7.31	323.75	306.24
Lumber & Wood Products	42.4	44.8	7.12	6.60	301.89	295.55
Furniture & Fixtures	40.3	40.9	6.66	6.25	268.40	256.46
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	42.9	42.8	8.72	8.50	374.09	364.23
Fabricated Metal Prods.	40.4	41.0	7.64	7.06	308.66	289.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.8	42.7	8.30	7.92	340.94	338.23
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	39.8	40.1	7.19	6.37	286.16	255.36
Instruments & Related Products	39.5	40.5	7.65	7.16	302.18	290.14
Nondurable Goods	39.9	40.3	7.51	7.27	299.65	292.81
Food & Kindred Products	40.4	41.2	6.53	6.21	263.81	255.47
Textile Mill Products	40.1	40.3	7.07	6.79	283.51	273.44
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	36.7	37.7	5.05	4.94	185.34	186.50
Paper & Allied Products	44.0	43.4	11.44	11.26	503.36	488.76
Printing & Publishing	37.6	39.7	7.77	7.41	292.15	294.21
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	41.9	11.16	10.60	472.07	444.44

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

MANUFACTURING OVERTIME HOURS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees rose an average 0.4 hour from 1984 to 1985. Both nondurable and durable goods recorded increases. Nondurable goods registered the largest over-the-year gain of 0.5 hour. Within the soft-good sector, noticeable increases in overtime occurred in food and kindred products, and textile mill products. Manufacturers of hard-good products required a 0.2 hour gain in overtime from 1984 to 1985. Significant premium hours were experienced in furniture and fixtures, and machinery except electrical.

<u>OVERTIME HOURS</u>						
	1984			1985		
	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>Dur.</u>	<u>Nondur.</u>	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>Dur.</u>	<u>Nondur.</u>
JAN.	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
FEB.	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
MAR.	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0
APR.	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.9
MAY	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3
JUN.	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1
JUL.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.0
AUG.	3.5	3.9	3.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
SEP.	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
OCT.	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.3
NOV.	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.4
DEC.	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.8

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POTENTIAL GROWTH INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The following industry groups have been identified as those which are less concentrated in South Carolina than in the rest of the nation. In population, South Carolina comprises 1.37% of national totals. The following industries account for considerably less than is percentage compared with United States employment. Therefore, it can be suggested that these groups are potential growth industries for the state.

SIC	Title	S.C. as a Percent of U.S.
20	Food and Kindred Products	0.92%
21	Tobacco Manufacturers	0.62%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1.02%
27	Printing and Publishing	0.71%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related	0.22%
31	Leather and Leather Products	0.13%
33	Primary Metal Industries	0.92%
34	Fabricated Metal Products	1.05%
36	Electrical and Electronic Equipment	0.97%
37	Transportation Equipment	0.41%
38	Instruments and Related Products	0.81%
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.88%
41	Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	0.36%
42	Trucking and Warehouseing	1.24%
45	Transportation by Air	0.33%
47	Transportation Services	1.10%
48	Communication	0.93%
50	Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	0.92%
51	Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	1.09%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	1.24%
60	Banking	0.92%
62	Security, Commodity Brokers, and Services	0.31%
63	Insurance Carriers	0.89%
65	Real Estate	1.09%
66	Combinations of Real Estate, Insurance, Loans Law Offices	0.68%
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	0.19%
73	Business Services	0.84%
75	Auto Repair, services, and Garages	1.02%
78	Motion Pictures	0.60%
79	Amusement and Recreation Services	1.10%
80	Health Services	0.70%
81	Legal Services	0.84%
82	Educational Services	0.83%
83	Social Services	0.74%
86	Membership Organizations	0.36%
89	Miscellaneous Services	0.75%

SOURCE: ES-202 - June, 1985

S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

STATE BY STATE COMPARISON

STATE	12 MONTH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ENDING SEPT 1985		12 MONTH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ENDING SEPT 1985	
	EMPLOYMENT	RANK	WAGE	RANK
Alabama	1,319,793	24	\$314.16	38
Alaska	207,031	49	\$552.88	1
Arizona	1,212,717	26	\$339.05	24
Arkansas	755,641	33	\$291.48	47
California	10,850,182	1	\$394.70	6
Colorado	1,348,743	23	\$367.65	10
Connecticut	1,519,140	22	\$399.85	4
Delaware	281,348	44	\$362.55	12
Florida	4,288,399	6	\$317.33	33
Georgia	2,405,303	12	\$333.37	26
Hawaii	396,123	42	\$314.26	37
Idaho	315,783	43	\$305.75	39
Illinois	4,523,417	4	\$391.78	7
Indiana	2,043,766	14	\$349.07	18
Iowa	1,016,311	29	\$304.10	41
Kansas	927,516	31	\$326.27	30
Kentucky	1,151,115	27	\$319.59	31
Louisiana	1,521,705	21	\$345.50	20
Maine	428,165	38	\$290.15	48
Maryland	1,709,413	19	\$348.32	19
Massachusetts	2,792,220	10	\$368.11	9
Michigan 1/	3,332,233	8	\$418.78	2
Minnesota	1,771,526	17	\$355.56	15
Mississippi	783,384	32	\$278.09	49
Missouri	1,959,525	15	\$352.16	16
Montana	255,713	45	\$296.59	44
Nebraska	612,167	34	\$293.45	46
Nevada	428,524	40	\$342.03	22
New Hampshire	443,336	39	\$318.34	32
New Jersey	3,240,661	9	\$394.85	5
New Mexico	466,145	37	\$316.50	34
New York	7,450,407	2	\$413.06	3
North Carolina	2,541,720	11	\$304.63	40
North Dakota	223,542	46	\$293.87	45
Ohio	4,136,917	7	\$367.21	11
Oklahoma	1,097,404	28	\$340.72	23
Oregon	969,381	30	\$342.21	21
Pennsylvania	4,456,448	5	\$350.52	17
Rhode Island	412,016	41	\$315.98	36
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,221,319	25	\$298.02	43
South Dakota	224,486	47	\$259.56	50
Tennessee	1,753,723	18	\$316.08	35
Texas	6,373,951	3	\$369.92	8
Utah	551,668	36	\$327.36	29
Vermont	211,014	48	\$300.46	42
Virginia	2,195,046	13	\$329.92	28
Washington	1,567,352	20	\$355.69	14
West Virginia	552,822	35	\$338.82	25
Wisconsin	1,889,381	16	\$333.01	27
Wyoming	191,747	50	\$357.46	13
U.S. Average	93,467,494		\$325.20	

1/ Data estimated for three quarter.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ES-202 12-Month Moving Averages.

1990 Projected Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina
(Data rounded to the nearest thousand)

<u>Industries</u>	<u>Actual 1985</u>	<u>Projected 1990</u>
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,299.1	1,476.2
Total Private		
Construction	83.9	97.0
Manufacturing	365.1	367.2
Durable Goods	122.5	133.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	16.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.5	32.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	23.0
Nondurable Goods	242.7	233.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	17.0
Textile Mill Products	104.1	90.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	43.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.4	16.0
Chemical and Allied Products	32.4	33.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	22.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	65.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	19.0
Communication	N/A	N/A
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	16.5	18.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	278.9	347.0
Wholesale Trade	55.2	65.0
Retail Trade	223.8	282.0
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	30.0
Food Stores	38.8	45.0
Eating and Drinking Places	71.1	102.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	57.1	68.0
Banking	N/A	N/A
Insurance Carriers	N/A	N/A
Services	210.2	280.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	26.0
Health Services	43.2	52.0
Total Government	245.8	252.0
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.0
Total State Government	75.9	77.5
State Education	31.8	33.0
Other State Government	44.1	44.5
Total Local Government	131.8	136.5
Local Education	77.9	81.0
Other Local Government	53.9	55.5

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION
1980-1990

Many different factors influence occupational trends in South Carolina. The dominant factor is the demand for goods and services by consumers, business, and government. Also affecting occupational employment are technology, organization and the supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Occupations are grouped into nine major categories: 1) professional, technical and kindred; 2) managers and officials; 3) sales; 4) clerical; 5) craft and kindred; 6) operatives; 7) service; 8) laborers, except farm; and 9) farmers and farm workers.

In 1980, total employment in all occupations was estimated at 1,239,200. By 1990, total employment is projected to be 1,453,830, an increase of 17.3%, or 214,630 workers.

A combination of two factors create the average annual job openings for a particular occupation. First are openings due to new jobs resulting from expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings resulting from worker separations from the labor force due to retirement, disability, death, or other reasons. Total average annual openings should number approximately 60,930 between 1980 and 1990, with an estimated 35%, or 21,090 openings, due to growth. The remaining 65%, or 39,840, will result from separations from the labor force. The largest number of annual openings will occur in service occupations (16,480), and clerical occupations (11,195), together representing over 45% of the total average annual openings. Occupations with a higher percentage of female workers traditionally have had higher replacement needs, since women have been more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. This difference is declining, however, because female labor force participation rates are increasing, and women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less often for family obligations.

Professional and technical workers represent almost 14% of the jobs added through 1990. These occupations are expected to add 29,450 workers, a change of over 17%. Table 5 shows that half of the occupations in this category are health professionals and technicians. The growing professions in health and medicine will be greatly affected by the aging of the population and its greater health consciousness. The largest change in this category is for professional nurses, which will add 3,930 new workers. Average annual openings in this category account for over 13% of the total. The most openings (1,045) will occur for elementary school teachers.

Managers and officials represent nearly 10% of the total net change. This category will increase 22.4% for an additional 21,250 workers. Table 5 shows two occupations, restaurant managers and store managers, that will add 4,000 workers each. Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in divergent growth trends among managers. Restaurant managers will account for an increase of 4,500 workers, and represent the fastest growth, 93.5%, within the category. Managers and officials should contribute almost 10% of the total employment growth.

Increasing sales employment represents over 8% of the total change. Occupations in this category are expected to increase by 17,410, or about 27%. Factors influencing growth in sales occupations are a growing population and business expansion. These factors, in conjunction with the increased expansion and longer operating hours of retail merchandising facilities in suburban areas, will continue to increase the demand for sales workers. Changing techniques in merchandising, self-service, and computerized checkout counters, will temper the demand for sales workers. Sales clerks will show the third largest change of all occupations, representing 9,310 workers. Average annual openings in this category will contribute almost 8% of the total openings.

Clerical workers will change by 43,710, or about 23%. This represents over 20% of the total change. Technological developments in information processing systems, office equipment, and communication systems are expected to temper employment growth of various clerical occupations. However, these developments won't affect clerical workers who deal with personal or public contact. Demand will also increase for clericals because of rapid expansion in medical and health services, and miscellaneous business services. Cashiers will increase by 8,750 representing the fourth largest net change for all occupations. The average annual openings of 11,195 for clerical workers will account for over 18% of total openings.

Craft and kindred workers are expected to increase employment nearly 9%, or 14,500 workers. This represents almost 7% of the total change for all occupations. Construction trades employment is expected to increase, fueled by growth in the coastal areas. Mechanics and repairers will expand from an increased need to repair automobiles, computers, office machines, appliances, and industrial machinery. Average annual openings should be 4,890 for 8% of total occupational openings.

Operatives will grow about 2%, or 3,840 workers. This represents nearly 7% of total growth. Transportation operatives are expected to increase faster than average as the transportation industry expands. In contrast, operatives, except transportation, are on a decline due to improved technology creating higher productivity. Foreign competition has kept domestic inventories high, thereby forcing layoffs and reducing employment further. There will be significant growth for truck drivers, and delivery and route workers. Average annual openings for operatives are 5,290, nearly 9% of total openings. It is noteworthy that operatives are the sole occupational category where average annual openings are larger than the net change in employment. Ninety-five percent of the openings will be due to separation from the labor force.

The largest growth is seen in service occupations, where a change of over 41% will account for 76,000 new workers. This represents over 35% of the total net change. Reasons for this large increase are the population growth, expansion of business activity, increased leisure time, and a rising level of disposable income. Three service occupations are among the top five for net change in employment. They are as follows: waiters/waitresses (13,810); food preparers, fast food (10,850); and cleaning service workers (8,690). Food preparers are also the fastest growing occupation with an increase of nearly 106%. Service occupations should also provide 16,840 openings each year. This category represents the largest average annual openings, with 27% of the projected total openings for all occupations.

Laborers will account for approximately 5% of the total change of all occupations. Employment demand in this occupational category will be affected by rising worker output, resulting from the increasing substitution of machinery for manual labor. Employment will increase about 11%, representing 9,980 workers. Some 4,270 average annual openings are expected, representing 7% of openings for all occupations.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL
GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	1980 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DIST.	1980-1990 NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,239,200	100.0	1,453,830	100.0	214,630	17.3
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	170,730	13.7	200,270	13.8	29,540	17.3
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	94,930	7.7	116,180	8.0	21,250	22.4
SALES WORKERS	65,760	5.3	83,170	5.7	17,410	26.5
CLERICAL WORKERS	194,660	15.8	238,370	16.5	43,710	22.5
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	165,350	13.3	179,850	12.3	14,500	8.8
OPERATIVES	262,750	21.2	266,590	18.3	3,840	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS	185,020	14.9	261,020	17.9	76,000	41.1
LABORERS, EXCLUDING FARM	94,260	7.6	104,240	7.2	9,980	10.6
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	5,720	0.5	4,120	0.3	- 1,600	-28.0

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	20,890	15,030	- 5,860	-28.1
MINING	1,880	1,950	70	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	73,650	79,840	6,190	8.4
MANUFACTURING	390,510	380,590	- 9,920	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	118,160	130,280	12,120	10.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	14,710	13,910	- 800	- 5.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	4,790	5,310	520	10.9
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	10,990	12,350	1,360	12.4
PRIMARY METALS	6,200	7,050	850	13.7
FABRICATED METALS	13,890	15,660	1,770	12.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	31,770	34,010	2,240	7.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	22,040	25,110	3,070	13.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2,990	5,290	2,330	76.9
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5,950	6,500	550	9.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	4,830	5,090	260	5.4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
(continued)

INDUSTRY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
NONDURABLE GOODS	272,350	250,310	-22,040	- 8.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	14,590	16,480	1,890	13.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	450	460	10	2.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	137,630	100,620	-37,010	-26.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	46,570	46,610	40	0.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,270	16,280	2,010	14.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	7,380	9,890	2,510	34.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	33,210	36,010	2,800	8.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	410	470	60	14.6
RUBBER & MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	17,750	23,420	5,670	31.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	62,280	73,680	11,400	18.3
TRANSPORTATION 1/ COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,360	36,330	5,970	19.7
	31,920	36,570	4,650	14.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	228,260	325,550	97,290	42.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,030	61,490	11,460	22.9
RETAIL TRADE	178,230	264,060	85,830	48.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	48,230	63,910	15,680	32.5
SERVICES 2/ GOVERNMENT	321,360	406,510	85,150	26.5
	92,140	106,770	14,630	15.9

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES
2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

TOTAL MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ACTUAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	60,930	21,090	35	39,840	65
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	8,190	2,890	34	5,390	66
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	5,940	2,090	35	3,850	65
SALES WORKERS	4,540	1,740	38	2,800	62
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,200	4,330	39	6,870	61
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	4,890	1,390	28	3,500	72
OPERATIVES	5,290	250	5	5,040	95
SERVICE WORKERS	16,480	7,570	46	8,910	54
LABORERS, EXC. FARMS	4,270	990	23	3,280	77
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	140	-160	-114	300	214

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

1/
OCCUPATIONS^{1/} WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1980	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1990	PROJECTED CHANGE 1980-90	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
WEAVERS	10,650	7,320	-3,330	-100
LOOM FIXERS	4,820	3,310	-1,510	-60
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,240	2,340	-900	-40
SPINNERS, FRAME	6,480	4,700	-1,780	-30
BATTERY LOADERS	2,550	1,740	-810	-30
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,220	1,530	-690	-20
DOFFERS	5,550	4,140	-1,410	-10
CLOTH GRADERS	1,800	1,250	-550	-10
SLASHER TENDERS	1,020	680	-340	-10
MIXERS/BLENDERS, CHEMICALS	1,830	1,700	-130	-10
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS	300	210	-90	-10

1/ OCCUPATIONS ARE RANKED IN ASCENDING ORDER BY AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

NOTE: TEN OF THE 11 DECLINING OCCUPATIONS ARE TEXTILE RELATED. GAINS FROM OPENINGS
DUE TO SEPARATIONS WERE CANCELLED OUT BY THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN OPENINGS
DUE TO GROWTH.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
STOCK CLERKS-WAREHOUSE, ETC.							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	8,980	10,640	1,660	18.4	395	165	230
TYPISTS	7,870	9,470	1,600	20.4	460	160	300
BANK TELLERS	6,530	8,110	1,580	24.3	400	160	240
RECEPTIONISTS	5,210	6,670	1,460	30.4	330	155	175
DESK CLERKS	3,900	5,160	1,260	32.4	315	125	190
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	1,550	2,750	1,200	77.2	205	120	85
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	5,410	6,590	1,180	21.8	235	120	115
RATERS	1,100	1,550	450	41.4	90	45	45
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	360	510	150	40.0	25	15	10
CREDIT REPORTERS	200	310	110	55.5	20	10	10
INSURANCE CHECKERS	190	280	90	48.1	15	10	5
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	180	260	80	43.1	15	10	5
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	120	180	60	53.7	10	5	5
	110	160	50	48.1	10	5	5
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS							
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY	165,350	179,850	14,500	8.8	4,890	1,390	3,500
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	11,310	13,420	2,110	18.6	415	210	205
PLUMBERS AND/OR PIPEFITTERS	8,610	9,810	1,200	13.9	285	120	165
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS/REPAIRERS	6,010	7,130	1,120	18.5	245	110	135
OFFICE MACHINE/CASH REGISTER SERVICES	670	1,140	470	69.9	65	45	20
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	570	810	240	42.0	40	25	15
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDERS, POLISHERS	280	440	160	54.9	20	15	5
SHIPFITTERS	340	480	140	41.8	30	15	15
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	320	460	140	41.6	25	15	10
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	300	430	130	44.1	20	15	5
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALLERS/REPAIRERS	290	420	130	44.8	25	15	10
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	120	200	80	61.4	10	10	*
MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	100	160	60	50.0	10	5	5
JEWELERS/SILVERSMITHS	120	180	60	49.5	5	5	*
WATCHMAKERS	150	220	60	40.5	15	5	10
	120	180	50	40.0	10	5	5

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
<u>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS</u>	<u>1,239,200</u>	<u>1,453,830</u>	<u>214,630</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>60,935</u>	<u>21,095</u>	<u>39,840</u>
<u>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED</u>							
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	170,730	200,270	29,540	17.3	8,190	2,890	5,300
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	<u>11,650</u>	<u>15,580</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>545</u>
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY	6,960	9,380	2,420	34.7	560	240	320
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	21,450	22,540	1,090	5.0	1,045	110	935
PHYSICIANS/SURGEONS	6,200	7,260	1,070	17.2	285	105	180
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	2,910	3,860	1,000	32.6	145	95	50
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	1,540	2,340	800	52.1	150	80	70
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	1,230	1,730	500	40.8	90	50	40
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	970	1,360	390	40.3	70	40	30
LAW CLERKS	570	870	300	51.7	55	30	25
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	440	650	210	48.5	40	20	20
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	410	620	210	50.7	40	20	20
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	200	340	140	96.6	30	20	10
TRAVEL AGENTS	180	310	130	70.9	30	15	15
INHALATION THERAPISTS	220	340	120	68.4	20	10	10
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	290	410	120	57.6	20	10	10
<u>MANAGERS & OFFICIALS</u>							
MANAGERS, RESTAURANTS, COFFEE SHOPS, ETC.	94,930	116,180	21,250	22.4	5,940	2,095	3,845
STORE MANAGERS	<u>4,810</u>	<u>9,300</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>93.5</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>250</u>
SALES WORKERS	67,760	83,170	17,410	26.5	4,540	1,735	2,800
SALES CLERKS	<u>27,280</u>	<u>36,590</u>	<u>9,310</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>2,160</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>1,230</u>
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	4,090	5,065	1,000	23.7	230	95	135
SALES AGENTS, REAL ESTATE	1,010	1,450	440	43.9	105	45	60
<u>CLERICAL WORKERS</u>							
CASHIERS	194,660	238,370	43,710	22.5	11,195	4,325	6,870
SECRETARIES	<u>23,130</u>	<u>31,880</u>	<u>8,750</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>915</u>
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	26,780	32,240	5,460	20.4	1,875	545	1,330
BOOKKEEPERS	<u>22,900</u>	<u>27,590</u>	<u>4,690</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>830</u>
	9,180	11,430	2,250	24.5	580	225	355

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS 1/ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980, PROJECTED 1990 (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1980	1990	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATION
OPERATIVES							
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	262,750	266,590	3,840	1.5	5,290	250	5,040
TRUCK DRIVERS	10,080	13,850	3,770	37.4	600	375	225
BAGGERS	19,670	22,980	3,320	16.8	700	330	370
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS	5,130	6,630	1,500	29.1	290	150	140
	320	460	140	44.3	30	15	15
SERVICE WORKERS							
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	185,020	261,020	76,000	41.1	16,480	7,750	8,910
FOOD PREPARERS, FAST FOOD	13,490	26,130	13,810	94.3	2,045	1,380	665
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	10,270	21,120	10,850	105.7	1,635	1,085	550
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	33,820	42,500	8,690	25.6	2,425	870	1,555
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOOD	13,820	18,760	4,930	35.6	1,075	495	580
GUARDS AND DOORKEEPERS	4,750	9,360	4,610	96.9	710	460	250
KITCHEN HELPERS	8,750	13,360	4,610	52.6	1,290	460	830
COOKS, RESTAURANTS	8,480	12,710	4,230	49.8	790	420	370
COUNTER ATTENDANTS	4,090	8,030	3,940	96.1	610	395	215
DINING ROOM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	2,060	3,750	1,690	81.8	170	170	*
BARTENDERS	1,690	3,270	1,580	93.2	190	155	35
NONWORKING SUPERVISORS, SERVICE	1,540	2,960	1,420	92.1	190	140	50
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	3,010	4,190	1,180	39.4	200	120	80
LIFEGUARDS	5,840	6,960	1,120	19.1	335	110	225
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL AND MOTEL	720	1,290	570	78.5	75	55	20
GAME/RIDE OPERATORS, CONCESSION WORKERS	1,040	1,490	450	42.6	105	45	60
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	410	790	380	94.5	55	40	15
PANTRY, SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKERS	620	970	350	57.1	50	35	15
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	280	560	270	96.1	270	25	25
BAKERS, BREAD AND/OR PASTRY	590	840	250	43.5	50	25	25
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	370	600	230	62.5	40	25	15
	200	330	130	66.1	25	15	10
LABORERS							
GARDENERS AND GROUNDSKEEPERS	94,260	104,240	9,980	10.6	4,270	990	3,280
STOCK CLERK, SALES FLOOR	9,110	11,700	2,590	21.7	850	200	650
HELPERS, TRADE	5,870	7,500	1,620	27.6	285	160	125
	15,180	16,410	1,230	8.1	510	125	385

1/ OCCUPATIONS WITH NET CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1,000 AND/OR PERCENT CHANGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 40%, RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF NET CHANGE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

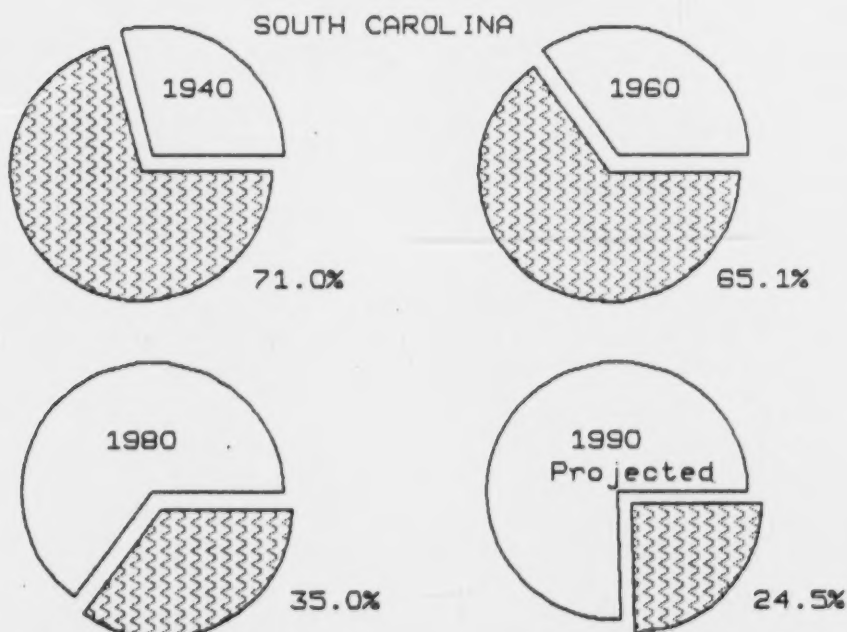
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, OES

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's manufacturing employment picture has fallen on lean times during the past five years. In particular, textile mills have laid off thousands of workers as a result of both imports and automation. To be specific, 32,800 textile jobs have been lost in the last five years with 8,700 of those in 1985. In 1980, textile mill jobs accounted for 34.9% of total manufacturing employment, but in 1985 the percentage dropped to 28.5%. By 1990, the percentage is projected to decline to around 24.0% or about 90,000 jobs.

Textile mills peaked in 1980 with an employment level of 136,900. During the recession of 1982, textile mills removed 15,000 positions from their payrolls. Layoffs and plant closings continued in 1983 and 1984 as textiles lost 4,100 and 600 jobs, respectively. In 1985, textile employment reached an all-time low of 104,100.

Declining Textiles



TEXTILES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL MANUFACTURING

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

People change jobs. A recent national study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that only four out of ten workers have been employed with the same employer for over five years. Turnover in jobs is a function of many factors: career advancement; job dissatisfaction; automation; budgets; and other variables (retirement, illness, etc.).

The best labor turnover measure in South Carolina is the individual wage records submitted quarterly by employers covered by the Employment Security Law (as a requisite for Unemployment Insurance coverage). Wage items are reviewed by establishment each quarter to determine new hires, separations, and recalls.

New hiring activity parallels economic growth. The data and graphs on ensuing pages reflect both the total number of new hires and the rate expressed as a proportion of employment. The source used in this study defines a new hire as an employee wage item for a given employer that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters for that same employer. Thus, this measure counts both expansion and replacement hiring.

The separation from a job could be the result of a voluntary (found new job, withdrawal from the labor force, etc.) or involuntary (layoff, firing, etc.) action. In this study, a wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the present quarter is considered a separation.

A rehire is a new wage item which was on the payroll in any of the first three of the previous four quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER AND RATES FISCAL YEARS 1980 to 1984 (in thousands)

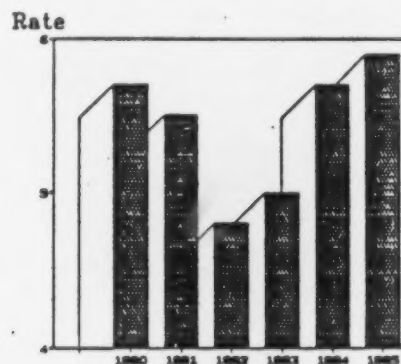
FISCAL YEAR	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			REHIRE		
	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG
1981	747.8	161.2	586.5	899.5	194.3	705.2	132.0	31.6	100.1
RATE:	5.5	3.4	6.6	6.6	4.1	8.0	1.0	0.7	1.1
1982	642.6	111.3	531.4	871.0	187.5	683.4	128.2	28.6	99.7
RATE:	4.8	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.2	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
1983	672.1	118.8	553.2	790.6	145.2	645.4	131.5	31.5	99.9
RATE:	5.0	4.0	7.2	6.0	3.4	7.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
1984	839.1	159.3	676.3	963.3	192.8	766.4	123.6	27.4	95.7
RATE:	5.7	3.4	6.8	6.6	4.2	7.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
1985	885.3	130.2	755.1	1,097.4	193.9	903.5	147.9	30.4	117.5
RATE:	5.9	2.9	7.1	7.3	4.3	8.5	1.0	0.7	1.1

For more information about these special labor market data, contact the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit at 803-737-2660..

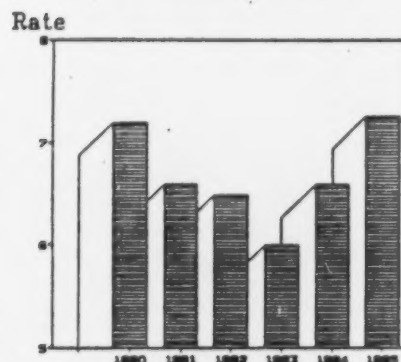
South Carolina

LABOR TURNOVER RATES

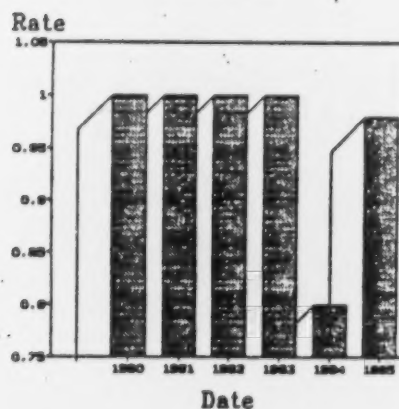
NEW HIRES



SEPARATIONS



REHIRES



* Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) are computed to annual average rates by dividing the quarterly new hires, separations, and rehires data by appropriate annual average covered employment, then dividing the resulting percentage by twelve.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW HIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	5.86	2.90	2.29	12.14	3.48	9.04	5.23	6.16	2.97
ABBEVILLE	3.86	2.88	----	8.74	2.13	8.54	7.53	3.87	2.48
AIKEN	4.63	1.79	1.17	8.77	3.31	9.87	4.54	5.55	3.30
ALLFNDAL	4.79	5.03	----	8.20	1.39	6.26	3.48	4.09	2.40
ANDERSON	4.99	2.59	0.00	9.36	2.96	8.77	4.26	5.88	2.79
BAMBERG	4.88	5.49	----	7.90	1.37	6.73	3.01	4.18	2.38
BARNWELL	5.35	4.26	----	9.38	2.25	8.34	3.39	4.83	3.32
BEAUFORT	8.27	7.36	---	11.30	4.46	10.47	7.35	7.21	2.92
BERKELEY	5.15	2.62	3.62	11.77	2.40	10.53	11.76	4.84	1.51
CALHOUN	3.06	2.06	0.00	7.54	2.40	6.34	1.74	3.90	3.91
CHARLESTON	7.05	2.48	29.10	12.74	5.90	10.04	6.49	6.82	2.10
CHEROKEE	4.81	3.43	1.89	11.82	3.25	9.11	4.34	4.04	2.04
CHESTER	3.13	1.41	----	8.48	2.31	6.14	2.74	3.82	2.32
CHESTERFIELD	3.93	2.77	2.31	10.14	1.97	7.63	5.67	4.67	3.18
CLARENDON	4.73	2.98	----	8.12	1.91	6.47	3.47	4.03	4.53
COLLETON	5.13	3.42	2.30	9.27	1.80	7.96	4.92	4.35	2.39
DARLINGTON	3.86	1.81	----	7.56	3.43	6.94	4.16	4.33	2.43
DILLON	5.10	4.56	----	15.28	1.70	7.24	4.61	3.69	2.71
DORCHESTER	6.73	3.41	2.53	14.75	5.11	9.88	4.97	6.43	3.80
EDGEFIELD	4.23	2.83	----	15.55	1.95	6.60	2.90	3.68	2.00
FAIRFIELD	3.67	2.68	1.96	8.52	1.37	7.35	3.62	4.90	2.44
FLORENCE	5.52	3.72	2.97	9.77	3.68	7.96	4.10	5.35	2.93
GEORGETOWN	6.13	3.14	2.56	14.10	8.62	8.76	5.41	4.63	3.14
GREENVILLE	6.14	3.46	1.84	10.38	3.54	8.77	3.77	6.91	4.81
GREENWOOD	4.02	1.59	1.66	9.11	1.97	8.54	3.80	4.16	2.79
HAMPTON	4.69	2.76	9.30	12.10	6.91	7.49	3.51	3.30	3.98
HORRY	9.36	4.62	0.00	12.12	4.03	11.84	10.61	8.78	4.47
JASPER	6.90	4.61	4.11	10.14	1.20	10.37	2.99	6.64	2.88
KERSHAW	4.27	2.10	1.24	9.01	5.79	7.95	6.05	4.58	2.89
LANCASTER	3.06	1.31	7.44	9.06	1.39	7.52	3.55	3.77	3.57
LAURENS	3.44	2.26	2.25	8.67	1.81	6.83	3.18	4.40	2.27
LEE	3.71	2.20	----	6.08	4.41	5.67	2.61	4.43	2.92
LEXINGTON	6.13	2.95	1.68	12.12	4.88	9.28	4.50	5.98	4.36
MCCORMICK	3.15	2.15	----	11.74	4.22	6.68	4.76	2.27	2.27
MARION	4.54	4.54	8.00	9.27	2.56	7.50	2.99	3.10	1.97
MARLBORO	3.34	2.57	1.46	10.18	2.57	7.42	4.22	2.46	2.39
NEWBERRY	4.55	3.51	----	6.43	5.12	7.57	4.90	4.31	2.28
OCONEE	4.41	3.16	----	12.01	0.79	8.44	8.62	4.86	4.07
ORANGEBURG	4.70	2.67	9.40	12.54	3.34	8.08	3.55	4.07	2.94
PICKENS	5.22	3.40	2.17	9.70	4.57	9.35	4.17	4.53	4.39
RICHLAND	6.01	3.59	2.50	12.43	2.01	8.92	4.88	6.38	2.18
SALUDA	4.47	4.05	----	10.37	4.20	5.53	3.09	3.72	2.13
SPARTANBURG	5.20	2.52	1.35	8.82	3.68	8.65	4.03	6.71	3.57
SUMTER	5.21	2.98	2.73	10.74	3.81	7.97	3.99	5.03	2.73
UNION	3.91	2.18	6.67	11.64	2.04	8.11	2.97	6.15	1.94
WILLIAMSBURG	4.33	3.34	----	11.55	1.41	7.02	2.04	3.99	3.57
YORK	6.15	3.00	----	14.28	1.54	9.50	3.82	8.19	3.65

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information,
Economic Analysis Unit.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEPARATION RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	7.26	4.33	3.86	15.06	4.57	10.05	5.90	7.95	3.28
ABBEVILLE	4.79	3.60	----	13.47	2.40	10.07	6.06	4.77	4.28
AIKEN	5.78	3.21	2.21	10.59	3.89	10.33	5.18	6.85	3.56
ALLENDALE	6.25	5.73	----	15.35	2.79	8.97	4.58	5.25	3.62
ANDERSON	6.33	3.89	0.00	12.87	4.14	9.30	4.65	7.94	3.49
BAMBERG	6.61	8.36	----	8.53	2.10	8.17	2.93	5.41	2.75
BARNWELL	6.47	5.05	----	11.68	3.28	10.09	5.34	5.46	3.99
BEAUFORT	10.53	5.97	----	12.17	5.82	13.03	8.83	10.92	3.03
BERKELEY	6.78	3.95	10.53	18.49	2.79	12.07	8.76	6.36	1.72
CALHOUN	4.06	2.86	0.00	12.63	3.27	9.87	1.88	4.88	2.92
CHARLESTON	8.15	2.79	29.85	15.12	7.64	10.93	7.69	8.18	2.38
CHEROKEE	5.40	3.54	2.70	12.72	4.53	9.71	4.23	6.03	2.08
CHESTER	4.81	3.76	----	12.70	2.76	7.01	3.01	4.78	2.84
CHESTERFIELD	5.11	4.12	6.08	17.81	4.45	8.39	4.22	4.98	4.14
CLARENDON	6.31	5.10	----	9.70	3.49	7.64	4.42	5.81	4.88
COLLETON	7.43	6.09	7.14	13.60	3.29	10.80	5.33	5.43	5.37
DARLINGTON	6.10	3.68	----	11.60	7.05	8.49	3.85	7.44	3.05
DILLON	6.44	5.79	----	13.89	3.17	9.22	6.97	4.45	5.00
DORCHESTER	7.98	4.31	3.80	20.18	7.14	11.08	6.43	7.35	3.82
EDGEFIELD	5.64	4.44	----	18.46	1.82	7.54	1.67	5.12	3.55
FAIRFIELD	6.00	6.69	1.96	11.44	1.68	8.59	4.08	6.24	5.44
FLORENCE	6.66	5.19	2.97	13.89	4.44	8.83	4.10	6.02	3.23
GEORGETOWN	7.90	4.12	2.56	18.85	11.94	11.09	7.45	5.69	12.11
GREENVILLE	7.87	4.82	2.90	13.59	4.28	9.26	4.63	10.63	4.21
GREENWOOD	5.96	4.49	2.07	11.57	2.62	9.56	4.39	5.61	3.32
HAMPTON	6.51	3.78	2.33	14.38	5.56	10.30	3.66	6.72	4.01
HORRY	13.08	8.41	0.00	20.06	5.23	15.09	13.04	13.23	14.18
JASPER	8.70	6.29	4.57	13.88	1.75	13.25	4.90	7.77	4.01
KERSHAW	5.70	3.75	3.33	12.25	6.32	8.74	5.01	6.28	3.52
LANCASTER	4.34	2.68	4.13	10.81	3.52	9.22	3.06	4.78	3.49
LAURENS	4.65	3.54	2.70	11.45	2.20	7.55	3.90	6.49	2.67
LEE	5.01	3.05	----	8.78	6.51	6.13	3.998	6.74	4.57
LEXINGTON	7.18	3.86	2.15	14.80	4.50	10.32	4.69	7.15	5.23
MCCORMICK	4.83	4.00	----	13.36	3.86	11.98	5.95	3.10	3.19
MARION	5.20	4.30	4.00	15.40	4.37	9.09	4.11	3.95	3.61
MARLBORO	5.99	4.71	4.73	16.06	2.84	8.77	4.28	7.84	2.72
NEWBERRY	5.92	5.12	----	11.65	5.12	8.46	4.87	5.16	2.97
OCONEE	5.28	3.87	----	13.59	2.71	8.79	9.43	5.49	5.57
ORANGEBURG	6.10	4.41	10.74	15.92	3.78	9.50	4.33	5.11	3.33
PICKENS	6.58	5.60	2.84	13.25	4.69	9.86	4.75	5.12	4.00
RICHLAND	6.00	5.06	2.78	13.89	2.47	9.82	7.52	7.52	2.74
SALUDA	5.56	5.20	----	10.70	2.93	6.94	4.12	----	2.74
SPARTANBURG	6.22	3.82	1.89	11.16	4.51	9.07	4.29	7.78	2.92
SUMTER	6.31	3.70	3.09	14.15	5.17	8.91	4.46	6.52	2.44
UNION	6.05	6.01	13.33	18.70	2.13	8.42	2.65	4.93	2.20
WILLIAMSBURG	5.54	3.27	----	15.49	2.69	9.27	2.91	6.11	4.94
YORK	7.66	5.08	----	18.19	2.90	9.91	3.75	9.78	4.09

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information,
Economic Analysis Unit.

SOUTH CAROLINA REHIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	0.98	0.68	0.49	1.49	1.20	0.98	0.66	1.32	0.53
ABBEVILLE	0.96	0.80	----	2.05	2.06	1.03	0.62	1.30	0.77
AIKEN	0.75	0.39	0.51	1.15	0.49	0.97	0.77	1.21	0.40
ALLENDALE	1.26	1.43	----	1.71	0.20	1.30	0.79	1.13	0.89
ANDERSON	0.87	0.69	0.00	1.49	0.52	0.89	0.86	1.19	0.61
BAMBERG	1.03	1.03	----	2.26	0.34	1.13	0.33	1.11	0.79
BARNWELL	0.74	0.47	----	0.82	0.83	1.03	0.51	1.18	0.60
BEAUFORT	1.02	1.87	----	1.08	0.71	1.09	0.96	1.02	0.41
BERKELEY	1.00	0.52	1.13	1.54	0.43	0.93	0.87	1.92	0.52
CALHOUN	0.59	0.31	0.00	0.78	0.16	1.94	0.00	1.00	0.53
CHARLESTON	1.03	0.37	0.00	1.22	3.41	0.98	0.83	1.00	0.34
CHEROKEE	0.62	0.45	0.27	1.16	0.30	0.96	0.71	0.86	0.22
CHESTER	0.71	0.50	----	1.92	0.47	0.89	0.38	1.07	0.60
CHESTERFIELD	0.80	0.54	0.94	1.31	1.36	1.25	0.78	1.25	0.56
CLARENDON	0.91	0.74	----	0.84	1.52	1.08	0.79	0.97	0.72
COLLETON	1.18	1.49	0.46	1.72	0.63	0.96	0.78	1.34	0.37
DARLINGTON	1.31	0.71	----	1.29	4.47	1.13	0.60	1.67	0.54
DILLON	1.24	1.13	----	2.60	1.35	1.14	0.88	1.26	1.99
DORCHESTER	0.85	0.54	1.27	1.51	0.66	0.86	0.57	1.20	0.55
EDGEFIELD	0.82	0.57	----	0.55	0.38	1.11	0.22	1.47	0.51
FAIRFIELD	0.85	0.53	0.25	2.14	0.17	0.99	0.92	1.43	1.83
FLORENCE	0.90	0.68	0.54	1.48	1.53	1.12	0.46	0.86	0.49
GEORGETOWN	1.50	0.94	0.32	1.18	8.53	1.28	0.76	1.29	0.56
GREENVILLE	1.16	0.68	0.39	1.54	0.63	0.88	0.58	2.30	0.65
GREENWOOD	0.97	0.88	0.00	1.55	0.52	1.08	0.92	1.09	0.53
HAMPTON	0.90	0.59	0.00	2.01	0.43	1.26	0.45	1.05	0.52
HORRY	1.34	0.90	0.00	1.38	0.69	1.30	0.93	1.83	0.53
JASPER	1.31	0.72	0.46	2.90	0.35	1.49	0.54	1.17	1.15
KERSHAW	0.90	0.70	0.48	1.78	0.55	0.96	0.73	1.21	0.48
LANCASTER	0.70	0.44	0.00	1.44	0.26	0.92	0.52	1.28	0.79
LAURENS	0.69	0.55	0.45	1.88	0.35	0.79	0.54	1.03	0.50
LEE	1.43	0.49	----	2.70	1.59	1.02	0.27	1.62	4.54
LEXINGTON	0.97	0.69	0.37	1.59	0.69	0.91	0.62	1.32	0.51
MCCORMICK	1.08	0.90	----	4.29	0.23	1.27	2.38	0.85	0.98
MARION	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.68	2.63	1.95	0.73	1.07	1.09
MARLBORO	0.95	0.91	0.69	2.87	0.66	1.11	0.36	1.04	0.41
NEWBERRY	0.87	0.84	----	1.37	0.43	0.94	0.67	1.04	0.40
OCONEE	0.80	0.64	----	1.42	0.16	1.15	0.93	1.32	0.74
ORANGEBURG	1.01	0.71	1.34	1.14	0.49	1.20	0.59	1.36	0.99
PICKENS	0.87	0.79	0.27	1.55	0.72	0.84	0.77	0.93	0.57
RICHLAND	0.80	0.55	0.06	1.33	0.35	0.85	0.50	1.09	0.42
SALUDA	1.25	0.72	----	2.17	0.88	1.40	1.03	1.94	1.20
SPARTANBURG	0.81	0.56	0.41	1.52	0.51	0.90	0.68	1.13	0.68
SUMTER	0.90	0.56	0.91	1.29	1.12	0.84	0.78	1.36	0.41
UNION	1.68	2.14	0.00	2.66	0.74	0.92	0.40	1.29	0.48
WILLIAMSBURG	1.12	0.76	----	1.63	0.94	1.50	0.60	1.54	0.70
YORK	0.95	0.80	----	1.94	0.24	0.90	0.61	1.34	0.68

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information,
Economic Analysis Unit.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILES



INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission provides a stabilizing effect upon the state's economy by administering the UI Program in South Carolina. The primary functions of the UI Division are to determine those employers who are liable under the South Carolina Employment Security Law, to collect taxes and maintain records on those employers, and to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed. These workers comprise the insured unemployed.

Insured unemployment differs from total unemployment in that the former is concerned only with workers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law (approximately 90% of the work force in the state). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) measures the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The IUR is computed by dividing the number of insured unemployed by covered employment. The total unemployment rate (TUR) measures the total number of people able, available, and actively seeking work. The TUR is computed by dividing total unemployment by the total civilian labor force (made up of the total employed and unemployed).

In 1985, South Carolina showed an increase of 5,500 from 1984 levels. The highest insured unemployment rates were registered by McCormick (8.2%) and Marlboro (6.5%) counties. These two counties are among several counties that are considered Labor Surplus Areas. Richland and Lexington counties both exhibited the lowest rate of 0.9%.

The level of insured unemployment in the Regular UI program for 1985, at 33,800, recorded a 21.6% increase in volume above 1984. The manufacturing industry, the largest in the state, had an annual average insured unemployment of 19,200, an increase of 36.2% above the 1984 level. Male claimants, at 15,900, represented 47.0% of the insured unemployed, while female claimants averaged 17,900 (53.0%). Weeks of current duration showed that the majority of claimants were unemployed for 1-4 weeks, with most of these in the manufacturing industry.

Among the occupational groups, clerical/sales, farm, fish, etc., and machine trades accounted for 12.1%, 20.1%, and 13.9% of the insured unemployed, respectively.

Unemployment in farm, fish, etc. increased 1,033.3%, machine trades increased 4.4% and clerical/sales declined 10.9% from the 1984 levels.

The largest portion of insured unemployment in 1985 was in the 22-34 age group. This group accounted for 39.1% of the total. This age group is comprised largely of people who have not been in the labor force long enough to gain work experience or build job seniority.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1985
SOUTH CAROLINA

AVERAGE VOLUME			RATE	AVERAGE VOLUME			RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/			29,100				2.4
ABBEVILLE	400	5.3	GREENWOOD	1,200	5.4		
AIKEN*	700	1.6	HAMPTON	100	1.9		
ALLENDALE	100	3.5	HORRY	1,700	3.2		
ANDERSON*	1,800	3.5	JASPER	100	2.2		
BAMBERG	200	3.6	KERSHAW	400	2.7		
BARNWELL	200	2.6	LANCASTER	800	4.3		
BEAUFORT	300	1.2	LAURENS	600	3.2		
BERKELEY	500	1.3	LEE	200	3.1		
CALHOUN	100	2.0	LEXINGTON	600	0.9		
CHARLESTON	1,000	1.1	MCCORMICK	200	8.2		
CHEROKEE	500	2.3	MARION	600	5.0		
CHESTER	600	5.1	MARLBORO	500	6.5		
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.1	NEWBERRY	300	2.3		
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	700	3.9		
COLLETON	300	3.1	ORANGEBURG	800	2.8		
DARLINGTON	800	3.9	PICKENS	800	2.6		
DILLON	400	3.7	RICHLAND	1,000	0.9		
DORCHESTER	300	1.3	SALUDA	100	1.9		
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	2,100	2.5		
FAIRFIELD	200	2.4	SUMTER	600	2.2		
FLORENCE*	1,100	2.7	UNION	500	4.8		
GEORGETOWN	700	4.6	WILLIAMSBURG	400	3.1		
GREENVILLE	2,500	1.9	YORK*	1,000	2.1		

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	1,800	1.2
COLUMBIA	1,600	0.9
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	5,400	2.2

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE ^{1/}
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1984
SOUTH CAROLINA

AVERAGE VOLUME			RATE	AVERAGE VOLUME			RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/			23,600				2.1
ABBEVILLE	300	4.1	GREENWOOD	500	2.3		
AIKEN*	500	1.2	HAMPTON	100	1.9		
ALLEDALE	100	3.9	HORRY	1,100	2.3		
ANDERSON*	1,400	2.8	JASPER	100	2.3		
BAMBERG	200	3.8	KERSHAW	400	2.7		
BARNWELL	200	2.8	LANCASTER	500	2.8		
BEAUFORT	300	1.3	LAURENS	400	2.1		
BERKELEY	400	1.1	LEE	200	3.2		
CALHOUN	100	2.0	LEXINGTON	600	1.0		
CHARLESTON	1,100	1.2	MCCORMICK	100	4.1		
CHEROKEE	300	1.5	MARION	500	4.2		
CHESTER	600	5.0	MARLBORO	400	5.1		
CHESTERFIELD	300	1.9	NEWBERRY	200	1.6		
CLARENDON	300	3.7	OCONEE	800	4.8		
COLLETON	200	2.2	ORANGEBURG	600	2.2		
DARLINGTON	600	3.0	PICKENS	800	2.8		
DILLON	300	3.3	RICHLAND	1,100	1.1		
DORCHESTER	200	1.0	SALUDA	200	4.1		
EDGEFIELD	100	1.9	SPARTANBURG	1,500	1.9		
FAIRFIELD	200	2.6	SUMTER	600	2.3		
FLORENCE*	900	2.3	UNION	400	4.0		
GEORGETOWN	600	3.8	WILLIAMSBURG	300	2.4		
GREENVILLE	2,000	1.6	YORK*	1,000	2.2		

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	1,700	1.2
COLUMBIA	1,700	1.0
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	4,300	1.8

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/82, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1985

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (ANNUAL AVERAGE)		MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT		
	NUMBER	PERCENT			1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	33,800	100.0	15,900	17,900	19,700	10,100	4,000
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	11.2	3,400	400	2,100	1,300	400
MANUFACTURING	19,200	56.8	8,000	11,200	12,100	4,900	2,200
TRANSPORTATION	800	2.4	600	200	400	300	100
TRADE	4,300	12.7	1,800	2,500	2,300	1,500	500
FINANCE	700	2.1	500	200	300	300	100
SERVICES	4,000	11.8	1,200	2,800	2,000	1,500	500
ADMINISTRATION	600	1.8	200	400	300	200	100
AGRICULTURE & MINING	400	1.2	200	200	200	100	100

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1985

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED			WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT		
	NUMBER	PERCENT		1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	33,800	100.0	19,700	10,100	4,000	
PROF., TECH., MGR.	2,700	8.0	1,300	1,000	400	
CLERICAL/SALES	4,100	12.1	1,900	1,500	700	
SERVICES	3,300	9.8	1,600	1,300	400	
FARM., FISH., ETC.	6,800	20.1	6,600	200	0	
PROCESSING	1,300	3.9	600	500	200	
MACHINE TRADES	4,700	13.9	2,400	1,600	700	
BENCH WORK	3,900	11.5	1,800	1,400	700	
STRUCTURAL WORK	3,800	11.2	1,900	1,400	500	
MISCELLANEOUS	3,200	9.5	1,600	1,200	400	

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina
Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1985

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL	33,800	100.0	21,800	12,000
1-4	19,700	58.3	11,500	8,200
5-14	10,100	29.9	7,600	2,500
15 & Over	4,000	11.8	2,700	1,300
TOTAL MALE	15,900	47.0	10,200	5,700
1-4	9,100	26.9	5,300	3,800
5-14	5,000	14.8	3,700	1,300
15 & Over	1,800	5.3	1,200	600
TOTAL FEMALE	17,900	53.0	11,600	6,300
1-4	10,600	31.4	6,200	4,400
5-14	5,100	15.1	3,900	1,200
15 & Over	2,200	6.5	1,500	700

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1985

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	33,800	100.0	15,900	100.0	17,900	100.0
UNDER 22	1,700	5.0	800	5.0	900	5.0
22-34	13,200	39.1	6,500	40.9	6,700	37.4
35-44	6,900	20.4	3,200	20.1	3,700	20.7
45-54	4,100	12.1	2,100	13.2	2,000	11.2
55-64	2,700	8.0	1,300	8.2	1,400	7.8
65 & Over	5,200	15.4	2,000	12.6	3,200	17.9

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information
1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1984

Long-term unemployment has many causes, ranging from structural changes (automation & technological advancements) to sociological conditions (educational deficiencies & population shifts). Like the normal business cycle, the extent of long-term unemployment varies with the economy. Not only is long-term unemployment evident during recessionary periods, but it also occurs during economic expansion. This long-term unemployment is a result of basic economic problems in the labor market which can have dramatic effects (financial, mental, and physical) on the lives of individuals and families.

In this study, the long-term unemployed are defined as Regular UI Claimants in South Carolina who have been unemployed more than 15 consecutive weeks. Following this review, Table 1 features data relating to long-term unemployed UI claimants in South Carolina by county. This table provides invaluable information over and above the more frequently reported unemployment statistics.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
CALENDAR YEAR 1985
HIGHLIGHTS

- In South Carolina, better than 2 out of every 20 claimants experienced long-term unemployment in 1983.
- In terms of counties, Fairfield had the largest percent (21.2%) of claimants with long-term unemployment; whereas Jasper showed the lowest percentage (7.8%).
- Of the total long-term unemployed claimants in South Carolina in 1985, Greenville County registered the highest proportion, with 9.1% of the total. The lowest number of long-term unemployed among the counties was recored by Calhoun County. The large number of manufacturing layoffs and plant closings in 1984/85 contributed to Greenville's high proportion of long-term unemployment.
- The state's largest population centers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland, and Charleston Counties accounted for 22.4% of the total long-term unemployed in South Carolina in 1985.
- The percentage of claimants experiencing long-term unemployment in South Carolina decreases from 13.7% in 1984 to 12.9% in 1985.

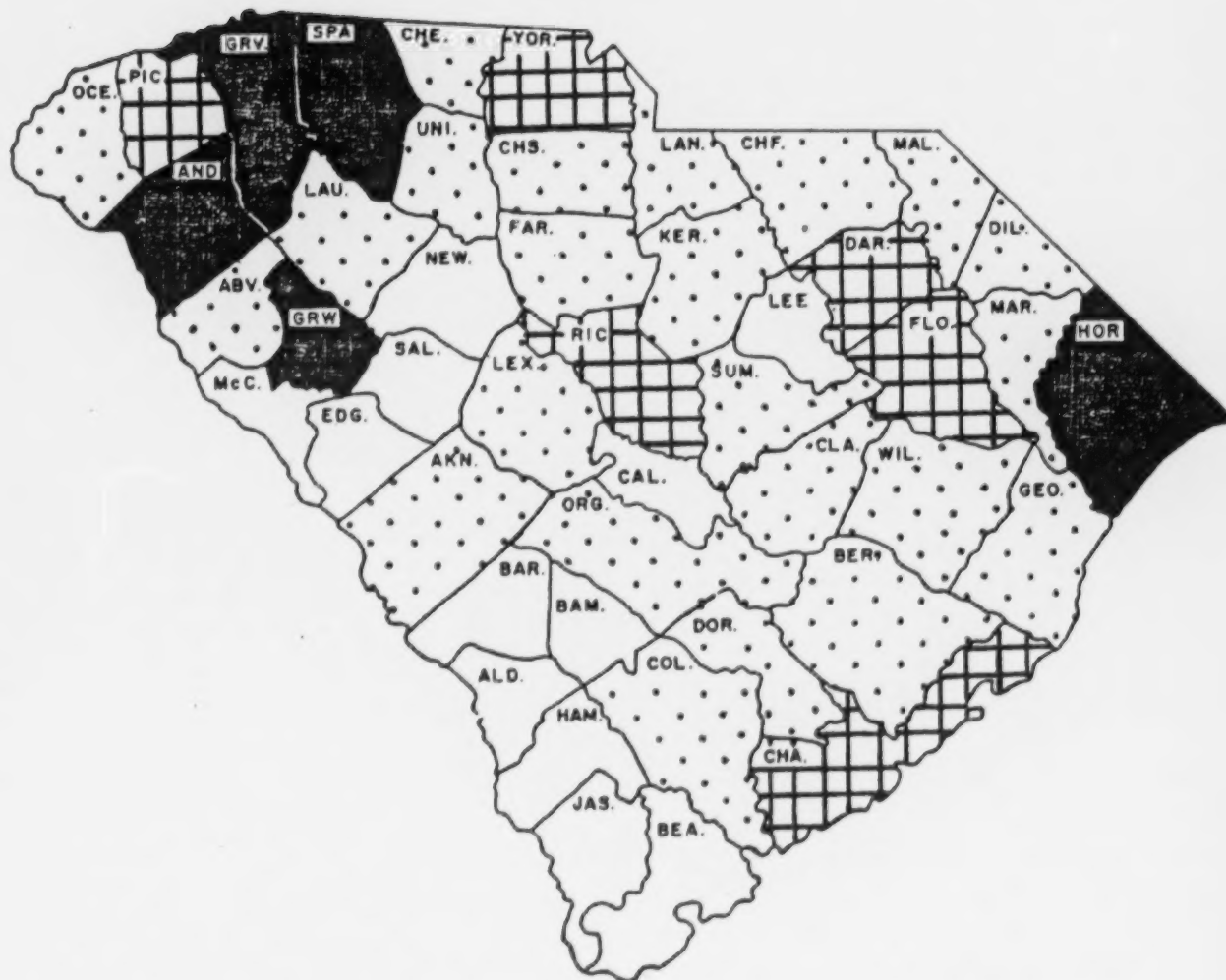
TABLE 1

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

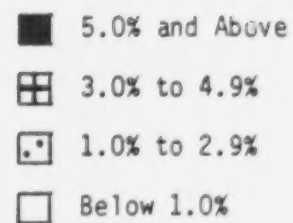
	<u>% DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>% OF CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT</u>
STATE TOTAL	100.0	12.9
ABBEVILLE	1.8	18.5
AIKEN	2.4	12.3
ALLEDALE	0.3	11.3
ANDERSON	5.9	12.7
BAMBERG	0.8	14.0
BARNWELL	0.6	9.8
BEAUFORT	0.6	7.4
BERKELEY	1.6	11.3
CALHOUN	0.2	9.7
CHARLESTON	3.3	12.1
CHEROKEE	1.0	8.3
CHESTER	2.8	21.1
CHESTERFIELD	1.7	13.2
CLARENDON	1.2	16.8
COLLETON	1.1	13.9
DARLINGTON	3.5	17.1
DILLON	1.6	15.4
DORCHESTER	1.0	13.4
EDGEFIELD	0.3	7.8
FAIRFIELD	1.0	21.2
FLORENCE	4.6	15.0
GEORGETOWN	2.9	14.8
GREENVILLE	9.1	10.3
GREENWOOD	5.4	18.1
HAMPTON	0.3	7.9
HORRY	6.6	14.6
JASPER	0.2	7.8
KERSHAW	1.1	10.3
LANCASTER	2.2	12.0
LAURENS	2.1	12.4
LEE	0.5	10.7
LEXINGTON	2.1	12.5
MCCORMICK	0.5	12.7
MARION	1.6	10.3
MARLBORO	1.5	10.9
NEWBERRY	0.8	10.8
OCONEE	1.7	11.5
ORANGEBURG	2.2	9.7
PICKENS	3.8	17.7
RICHLAND	3.0	11.3
SALUDA	0.4	11.1
SPARTANBURG	7.0	13.1
SUMTER	2.0	11.7
UNION	1.1	9.8
WILLIAMSBURG	1.2	12.0
YORK	3.3	13.1

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

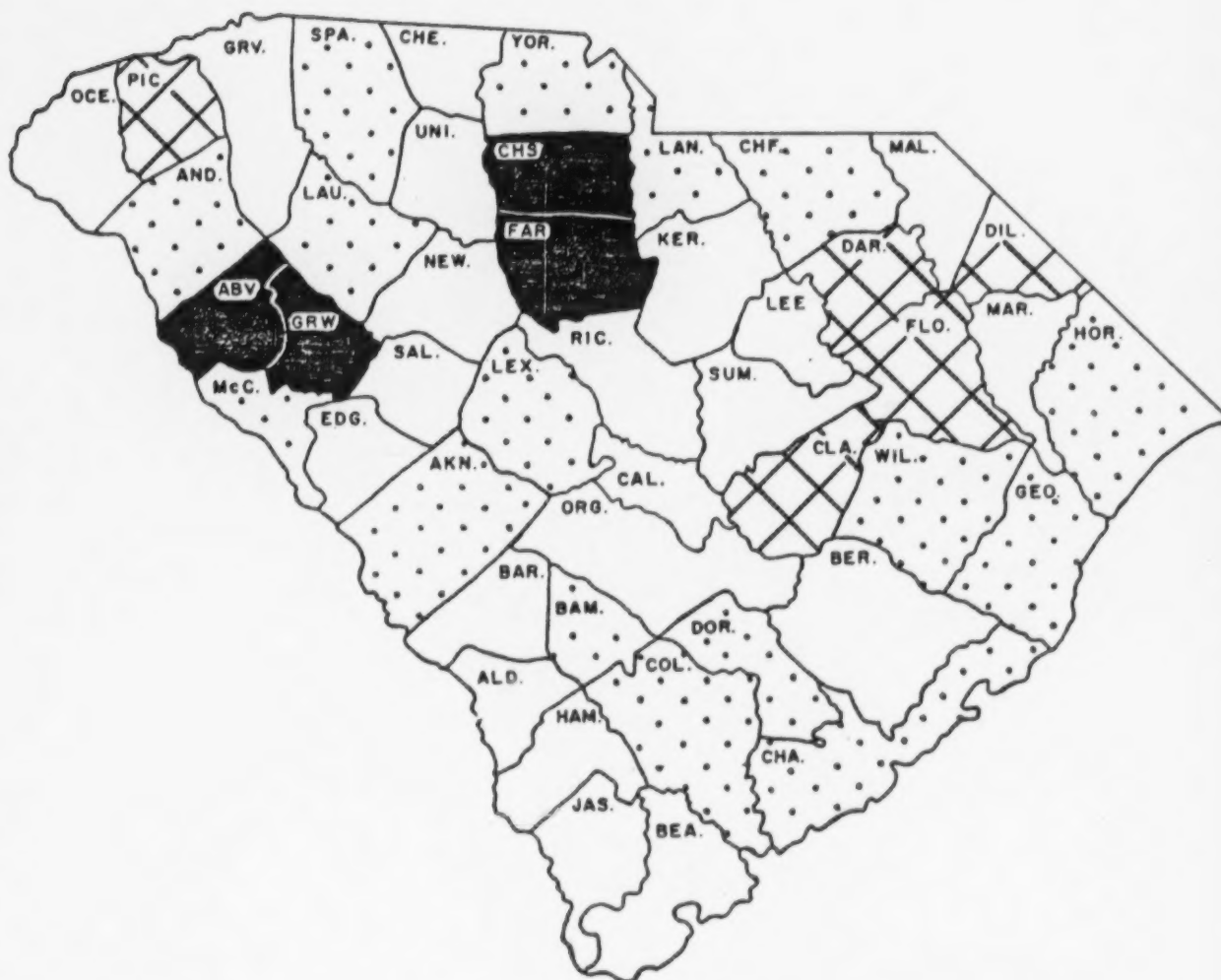
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED BY COUNTY
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
1985



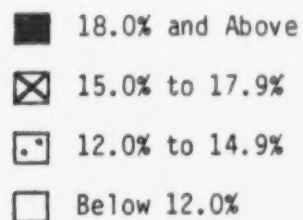
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security
Commission, Labor Market Information.



CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UI CLAIMANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY
1985



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security
Commission, Labor Market Information



JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES



JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The South Carolina State Employment Service (Job Service) serves as the focal point in major communities where workers may file applications for work and employers seeking workers may have access to the community's largest and most centralized labor supply. To assist in placing individuals in jobs, Job Service has a state-wide automated Job Matching System whereby faster and better service to applicants and employers is achieved.

In an effort to make the primary objective of placement service fully effective, Job Service offers a wide variety of services to applicants and employers. These services include: testing; employment counseling; job development; technical assistance to employers; and the collection and dissemination of labor market information useful to employers, workers, and agencies concerned with employment.

There were 343,468 applicants available for services in South Carolina's Job Service offices during Program Year 1984 (July 1, 1984-June 30, 1985). Applicants under the age of 22 made up 24% of the total applicants available. Over 56% were between the ages of 22 and 39. The age group 40 and older accounted for 20% of the total applicants available.

More than half (51%) of the applicants were females. Sixty-four percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. And 21% received some form of educational training in an institution of higher learning (technical school, college, etc.).

Twelve percent of the applicants were veterans. Of these total veterans available, almost 46% served during the Vietnam Era. Of the total applicants available, 6% were classified as handicapped. There were 147,191 applicants referred to jobs between July 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985 (43% of the total applicants available). Individuals placed totaled 68,551 (20% of all applicants available).

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants as of June 30, 1985 were classified under the clerical and sales grouping. This occupational category accounted for 16,681 applicants, or 18% of the total active file. The second largest category was service occupations, with 15,927, or 17% of the active file. Among those active applicants classified as eligible claimants, the machine trades occupational category was the largest with 8,531 applicants, or 18% of the total. The clerical and sales category followed with 8,099 (17% of the total eligible claimants in the active file).

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	TOTAL APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOBS		INDIVIDUAL PLACED		INDIV. COUNS.	INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN TRAINING	INDIVIDUALS TESTED	APPLICANTS FOR WHOM JDA'S* WERE MADE	
		TOTAL	NONAG.	PERCENT OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OVER 3 DAYS					
TOTAL	343,468	147,191	138,949	68,551	20.0	60,559	56,869	13,774	26,301	47,814
AGE										
Under 22	80,962	41,620	38,518	24,186	29.9	21,301	20,566	2,801	3,328	6,169
22-39	195,193	82,798	79,440	4,645	2.4	31,283	29,173	8,303	17,146	29,171
40 & Older	67,148	22,699	20,953	9,665	14.4	7,926	7,099	2,665	3,422	12,462
SEX										
Male	169,573	77,762	72,493	37,571	22.2	32,434	30,626	6,985	10,331	29,033
Female	173,779	69,400	66,458	30,960	17.8	28,106	26,224	6,786	15,965	18,773
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED										
Less Than High School	123,667	49,616	43,628	26,922	21.8	21,164	20,167	4,195	4,220	14,179
High School and Above	219,657	97,515	95,295	41,586	18.9	39,356	36,678	9,576	22,070	33,622
ETHNIC GROUP										
White	179,420	74,301	72,699	30,924	17.2	29,519	27,771	5,975	14,175	26,131
Black	158,793	69,729	64,789	35,270	22.2	30,356	28,493	7,610	11,864	21,053
VETERAN	42,443	23,005	22,694	9,944	23.4	9,610	9,195	3,947	3,263	17,385
Disabled	2,378	1,393	1,379	615	25.9	603	575	610	167	1,034
Vietnam Era	19,619	10,940	10,830	4,673	23.8	4,561	4,365	1,855	1,507	8,104
HANDICAPPED	19,491	7,828	7,705	3,604	18.5	3,487	3,333	2,260	967	3,888
MIGRANTS	3,885	3,577	120	3,556	91.5	90	52	71	1	309
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	133,180	36,936	36,679	11,851	8.9	11,638	11,095	4,332	6,055	23,577

*JDA--Job Development Attempt

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ ESARS--Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	YOUTH-UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	197,620	49,831	25.2	24,465	12.4	163,660	82.8	23,876	12.1
Applicants Renewed	103,140	25,982	25.2	104,490	10.2	57,102	55.4	11,701	11.3
Counseled	13,774	2,801	20.3	1,786	13.0	7,790	56.6	3,947	28.7
Tested	26,301	5,727	21.8	1,783	6.8	12,116	46.1	3,263	12.4
Enrolled In Training	7,547	3,328	44.1	382	5.1	4,764	63.1	782	10.4
Job Development Contacts Made	47,814	6,169	12.9	8,579	17.9	21,649	45.3	17,385	36.4
Referred To Jobs Nonagricultural	147,191	41,620	28.3	13,986	9.5	72,680	49.4	23,005	15.6
Agricultural	138,979	38,518	27.7	12,778	9.2	66,112	47.6	22,694	16.3
	10,510	3,742	35.6	1,394	13.3	8,033	76.4	769	7.3
Placed On Jobs Nonagricultural	68,551	24,186	35.3	5,980	8.7	37,507	54.7	9,944	14.5
Over 3 Days	60,559	21,301	35.2	4,780	7.9	30,963	51.1	9,610	15.9
Agricultural	56,869	20,566	36.2	4,249	7.5	29,043	51.1	9,195	16.2
After Counseling	8,675	3,108	35.8	1,280	14.8	7,077	81.6	453	5.2
After Job Development	3,477	760	21.9	374	10.8	2,086	60.0	1,315	37.8
	5,386	1,446	26.8	610	11.3	2,717	50.4	1,296	24.1
Inactivated With Positive Terminal Service 2/ With Other Service With No Service	267,199	65,535	24.5	31,764	11.9	126,615	47.4	32,814	12.3
	68,395	24,914	36.4	5,848	8.6	38,107	55.7	9,805	14.3
	111,328	22,571	20.3	13,821	12.4	50,408	45.3	20,810	18.7
	87,476	18,050	20.6	12,095	13.8	38,100	43.6	2,199	2.5
Active File (6-30-85)	110,045	22,254	20.2	15,929	14.5	55,728	50.6	14,569	13.2

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System

2/ Positive Terminal Service Includes Job Placement or Enrollment In Training

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	FEMALE		VETERANS		45 YEARS & OLDER		MINORITY	
			TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	95,271	100.0	50,025	100.0	13,622	100.0	14,932	100.0	47,201	100.0
PROFESS. TECH., & MGR.	7,285	7.6	3,503	7.0	1,755	12.9	1,506	10.1	2,089	4.4
CLERICAL & SALES	16,681	17.5	13,112	26.2	1,673	12.3	1,844	12.3	6,630	14.0
SERVICES	15,927	16.7	11,582	23.2	1,196	8.8	2,923	19.6	11,627	24.6
FARM & FISHERY	1,104	1.2	306	0.6	113	0.8	242	1.6	708	1.5
PROCESSING	2,895	3.0	1,098	2.2	395	2.9	527	3.5	1,540	3.3
MACHINE TRADES	13,811	14.5	5,765	11.5	2,446	18.0	2,804	18.8	5,331	11.3
BENCH WORK	8,935	9.4	7,299	14.6	398	2.9	1,543	10.3	4,382	9.3
STRUCTURAL WORKER	12,185	12.8	495	1.0	3,247	23.8	1,725	11.6	4,739	10.0
MISCELLANEOUS	10,099	10.6	2,219	4.4	2,156	15.8	1,453	9.7	5,617	11.9

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	ACTIVE APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	ACTIVE APPLICANTS (06-30-85)	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		APPLICANTS AVAILABLE PER OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS PER UNFILLED OPENINGS	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	UNFILLED			
Professional, Technical and Managerial	7,295	3,503	48,144	995	0.2	3.5	\$4.66
Clerical	43,153	13,833	16,218	2,669	2.7	5.2	3.95
Sales	8,929	2,848	3,727	441	2.4	6.5	4.07
Domestic	2,756	1,390	2,281	114	1.2	12.2	3.82
Other Service	28,605	14,537	18,496	2,592	2.1	5.6	3.77
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,175	1,104	1,496	242	2.1	4.6	3.54
Processing	7,255	2,895	3,538	158	2.1	18.3	4.66
Machine Trades	34,471	17,811	7,451	879	4.6	15.7	5.53
Bench Work	22,215	8,935	6,775	517	3.3	17.3	4.35
Structural Work	35,928	12,185	14,577	1,558	2.5	7.8	4.85
Motor Freight and Transportation	8,568	2,893	2,613	185	3.3	15.6	4.97
Packaging and Material Handling	18,118	6,844	9,893	966	1.8	7.1	4.50
Miscellaneous	999	362	348	105	2.9	3.4	4.21

SOURCE: ESARS Tables B07 and 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 250 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 100 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED		
003161014	Electronics Technician	274	44	18	6.2	\$ 7.41
045107010	Counselor	401	66	36	6.1	6.23
079374014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	621	68	46	9.1	5.27
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	156	568	536	0.3	4.55
091227010	Teacher, Secondary School	362	18,586	18,571	0.0	4.73
092227010	Teacher, Elementary School	406	20,539	20,529	0.0	4.56
160167010	Accountant	396	65	26	6.1	7.72
162157038	Purchasing Agent	266	17	9	15.6	12.98
163167018	Manager, Sales	299	21	8	14.2	6.14
169167010	Administrative Assistant	693	133	106	5.2	5.66
169167034	Manager, Office	628	44	19	14.3	6.76
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,722	200	89	8.6	4.30
187167106	Manager, Food Service	1,005	78	29	12.9	4.40
201362010	Legal Secretary	565	185	87	3.1	4.09
201362030	Secretary	2,857	834	440	3.4	4.80
203362010	Clerk-Typist	536	208	134	2.6	4.37
203582030	Keypunch Operator	664	151	90	4.4	4.47
203582066	Typist	57	139	101	0.4	3.88
209562010	Clerk, General	6,491	3,843	2,754	1.7	3.35
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,209	231	104	5.2	4.72
210382018	Bookkeeper II	382	82	32	4.7	5.03
211362010	Cashier I	2,158	458	336	4.7	3.55
211362018	Teller	412	329	234	1.3	3.99
211462010	Cashier II	5,273	2,202	1,714	2.4	3.50
213362010	Computer Operator	632	68	37	9.3	5.87
216482010	Accounting Clerk	916	188	86	4.9	5.22
219362010	Administrative Clerk	4,097	1,122	708	3.7	4.44
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,272	302	244	4.2	4.27
235662022	Telephone Operator	297	80	24	3.7	4.56

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 250 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 100 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED		
237367038	Receptionist	1,172	373	227	3.1	3.79
238362010	Hotel Clerk	351	214	91	1.6	4.23
249367074	Teacher Aide II	673	1,534	1,535	0.4	3.41
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	317	189	39	1.7	3.35
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel & Accessories	300	134	69	2.2	3.39
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,150	440	302	2.6	3.35
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,872	687	510	2.7	3.50
290477018	Sales Clerk, Food	215	155	132	1.4	3.95
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	685	231	116	3.0	4.09
299137010	Manager, Department	288	24	9	12.0	4.28
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	151	265	196	0.6	3.35
301474010	House Worker, General	1,003	480	344	2.1	3.92
309677010	Companion	482	236	125	2.1	3.35
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	505	466	407	1.1	3.36
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,484	1,019	666	2.4	1.38
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	338	161	131	2.1	3.35
312474010	Bartender	429	139	62	3.1	4.10
313361014	Cook	2,751	972	618	2.8	3.65
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,839	520	336	3.5	3.45
315361010	Cook	905	328	278	2.8	6.71
316684018	Meat Cutter	353	55	33	6.4	5.04
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	255	60	41	4.2	3.54
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,341	1,404	952	1.7	3.59
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	297	77	73	3.9	3.47
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	3,348	628	486	5.3	3.51
332271010	Cosmetologist	262	13	3	20.2	N/A
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,675	536	384	6.9	3.60
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	315	88	40	3.6	3.36
359677010	Attendant, Children's Institution	289	38	24	7.6	3.47

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 250 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 100 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	725	141	105	1	5.1	3.36
363682018	Presser, Machine	403	61	46	3	6.6	3.43
372667018	Correction Officer	170	944	827	88	0.2	5.61
372667034	Guard, Security	958	682	536	54	1.4	4.10
372667038	Merchant Patroller	785	422	351	41	1.9	4.12
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,786	1,835	1,498	67	1.5	3.46
408161010	Landscape Gardener	202	128	75	54	1.6	3.50
525687082	Poultry-Dressing Worker	40	247	240	0	0.2	4.30
529686014	Cannery Worker	114	704	679	0	0.2	4.97
557382010	Extruder Operator	130	186	178	4	0.7	4.91
600280022	Machinist	757	235	168	19	3.2	6.83
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	277	108	99	4	2.6	6.51
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,326	936	951	86	1.4	6.45
617685026	Power-Press Tender	28	213	184	0	0.1	N/A
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,256	438	196	62	2.9	3.55
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	283	92	30	21	3.1	6.29
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	297	117	46	25	2.5	6.10
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,223	304	212	14	4.0	6.54
638281018	Millwright	664	65	54	1	10.2	7.92
680685018	Card Tender	326	29	19	2	11.2	5.31
681685154	Yarn Winder	532	35	26	0	15.2	4.00
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,632	134	109	0	12.2	5.54
683682038	Weaver	2,558	197	170	8	13.0	6.05
683686010	Battery Loader	818	19	9	1	43.1	5.13
684685010	Seamless-Hosiery Knitter	19	441	388	53	0.0	N/A
685665014	Knitting-Machine-Operator	436	71	58	7	6.1	3.97
726684018	Electronics Assembler	893	514	441	73	1.7	4.43
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	117	162	152	1	0.7	3.66

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 250 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 100 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	5,237	1,028	887	68	5.1	3.35
789687070	Garment Inspector	771	34	21	0	22.7	3.35
804281010	Sheet-Metal Worker	741	166	84	13	4.5	6.87
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	329	92	42	7	3.6	3.67
819384010	Welder, Combination	833	95	83	1	8.8	7.54
824261010	Electrician	1,754	450	275	34	3.9	6.53
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	531	66	31	8	8.0	9.28
829281014	Electrical Repairer	204	102	70	9	2.0	8.49
840381010	Painter	1,473	573	408	21	2.6	5.28
844364010	Cement Mason	695	138	89	7	5.0	6.56
859683010	Operating Engineer	898	130	78	7	6.9	6.07
860381022	Carpenter	2,852	1,381	831	116	2.1	5.98
861381018	Bricklayer	431	176	76	34	2.4	7.58
862381018	Pipe Fitter	1,429	91	64	5	15.7	8.55
862381030	Plumber	289	136	72	18	2.1	6.14
866381010	Roofer	384	171	100	19	2.2	4.29
869664014	Construction Worker I	6,466	3,371	2,782	253	1.9	3.99
869687026	Construction Worker II	2,684	2,997	2,745	47	0.9	4.03
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	856	649	364	131	1.3	3.75
899684022	Maintenance-Repairer, Factory or Mill	84	304	293	5	0.3	3.51
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,260	537	351	34	4.2	3.35
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	2,128	325	213	10	6.5	3.92
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,201	388	257	7	3.1	4.39
913463010	Bus Driver	462	40	26	1	11.6	4.38
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	399	168	110	17	2.4	3.46
919687014	Cleaner II	317	137	110	5	2.3	3.35
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,732	499	458	5	5.5	5.00
920685078	Packager, Machine	439	86	81	1	5.1	4.95
920687014	Bagger	227	108	74	2	2.1	3.38
929686010	Bakery Worker	43	219	109	8	0.2	5.67
929687030	Material Handler	8,041	7,577	7,042	711	1.1	5.79

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN 1/ REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
PROGRAM YEAR 1984

<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS</u>	<u>TOTAL REGISTRANTS</u>	<u>ENTERED EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL REGISTRANTS</u>
Total	14,485	1,576	10.9
Age			
Under 22	1,551	170	11.0
22-44	11,256	1,332	11.8
45 & Over	1,677	74	4.4
Sex			
Male	705	60	8.5
Female	13,780	1,516	11.0
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	8,949	772	8.6
High School and Above	5,536	804	14.5
Ethnic Group			
White	2,426	261	10.8
Black	11,981	1,310	10.9

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

1/ Work Incentive Program, administered under Title III of the Social Security Act.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
(TJTC) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS
BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
PROGRAM YEAR 1984

DATE		ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
July	1984	3,054	1,614
August	1984	2,297	1,217
September	1984	1,550	860
October	1984	1,570	866
November	1984	1,416	712
December	1984	1,102	552
January	1985	1,238	601
February	1985	1,438	587
March	1985	1,532	644
April	1985	1,821	803
May	1985	1,842	863
June	1985	1,750	889

SOURCE: TJTC Activities Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

For more information about the TJTC employer tax credit program, contact your
nearest Job Service office.

INCOME AND EDUCATION



INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

For 1985, South Carolina's per capita personal income was estimated at \$10,514. This figure topped the 1984 level of \$10,111 by 3.8%. The national per capita personal income for 1985 equalled \$13,451. South Carolina's figure represented 78% of this national level. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of \$14,164, slightly higher than the national average. Mississippi recorded the lowest, with \$9,035 (67% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Greenville ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1984, with \$11,791. Lexington County followed closely, with a level of \$11,705. The lowest per capita income in 1984 was experienced in Clarendon County, with \$6,781.

In terms of the five major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state, Columbia registered the highest per capita income in 1984 (the latest available), with \$11,544. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA followed closely, with a level of \$11,208. The Florence MSA, with a level of \$9,610 in 1984, recorded the lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas.

South Carolina's total personal income for 1985 was estimated at \$35,179,000. This figure posted an increase of 5.2% over 1984's level. South Carolina's figure represented 1% of the national personal income total for 1985.

The median household income in South Carolina in 1979 (based on Census data) was \$14,748. In terms of counties, Lexington County registered the highest median household income in 1979, with \$18,350. Allendale County, with \$9,646, had the lowest median household income in 1979.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1980 - 1985

AREA	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1985
United States	\$9,494	\$10,544	\$11,113	\$11,681	\$12,772	\$13,451	100%
Southeast	8,148	9,104	9,657	10,227	11,168	11,705	87.0
South Carolina	7,389	8,158	8,617	9,242	10,111	10,514	78.2
Alabama	7,454	8,229	8,686	9,213	9,987	10,510	78.1
Arkansas	7,099	8,006	8,399	8,832	9,734	10,180	75.7
Florida	9,245	10,386	10,966	11,663	12,773	13,397	99.6
Georgia	8,041	8,968	9,639	10,419	11,548	12,158	90.4
Kentucky	7,644	8,561	9,060	9,294	10,232	10,585	78.7
Louisiana	8,404	9,552	10,019	10,192	10,741	11,015	81.9
Mississippi	6,614	7,308	7,772	8,066	8,684	9,035	67.2
North Carolina	7,774	8,655	9,153	9,829	10,852	11,314	84.1
Tennessee	7,689	8,525	9,004	9,501	10,400	10,934	81.3
Virginia	9,446	10,591	11,379	12,235	13,291	14,164	105.3
West Virginia	7,747	8,385	8,938	9,094	9,708	10,112	75.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
1969-85

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	\$ 747,536	\$ 7,083
1970	803,922	7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,726,185	18,419
1979	1,942,655	20,741
1980	2,156,715	23,106
1981	2,420,098	25,996
1982	2,575,793	27,805
1983	2,733,579	30,095
1984	3,016,317	33,367
1985	3,206,597	35,179

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR SOURCE
1979 - 1984
(In Millions of Dollars)

ITEMS	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK						
Wages and Salaries	13,773	15,229	16,809	17,468	18,908	20,885
Other Labor Income	1,195	1,344	1,510	1,692	1,946	2,230
Proprietors' Income ^{1/}	1,236	993	1,141	1,168	1,211	1,579
Farm	233	7	140	151	-15	161
Non-Farm ^{1/}	1,003	986	1,001	1,016	1,226	1,417
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	348	148	265	288	117	298
Non-Farm	15,857	17,418	19,196	20,040	21,948	24,396
Private	12,540	13,725	15,020	15,533	17,134	19,234
Ag. Serv., For., Fish & other	65	70	78	88	95	105
Mining	28	30	31	32	34	38
Construction	1,067	1,169	1,214	1,205	1,389	1,655
Manufacturing	5,475	5,960	6,507	6,440	7,035	7,781
Non-durable Goods	3,719	4,033	4,386	4,354	4,738	5,101
Durable Goods	1,756	1,926	2,121	2,086	2,296	2,680
Transportation & P.U.	1,017	1,132	1,258	1,383	1,537	1,667
Wholesale Trade	793	889	981	994	1,036	1,181
Retail Trade	1,513	1,601	1,760	1,856	2,059	2,344
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	669	739	776	831	950	1,073
Services	1,909	2,132	2,412	2,700	2,996	3,387
Government and Government Enterprises	3,316	3,692	4,176	4,506	4,814	5,161
Federal Civilian	627	697	753	803	871	923
Military	777	844	1,050	1,174	1,259	1,306
State and Local	1,911	2,149	2,371	2,528	2,683	2,931
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Total Earnings by Place of Work ^{2/}	16,205	17,567	19,462	20,329	22,065	24,694
Less: Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	930	1,030	1,223	1,290	1,419	1,581
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	258	275	276	324	338	380
Equals Net Earnings by Place of Residence	15,533	16,812	18,514	19,363	20,985	23,493
Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent ^{1/}	2,389	2,899	3,590	4,114	4,476	5,104
Plus: Transfer Payments	2,817	3,394	3,890	4,327	4,633	4,768
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Nonfarm Personal Income	20,740	23,106	25,995	27,805	30,094	33,366
Farm Income	20,392	22,957	25,730	27,516	29,977	33,068
	348	148	265	288	117	298

^{1/} Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^{2/} Earnings (labor & proprietors' income) consists of wage & salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1986.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1984

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	\$6,172	\$6,820	\$7,154	\$7,712	\$8,393	31
AIKEN	7,948	8,796	9,631	10,415	11,465	4
ALLENDALE	4,667	5,653	6,076	5,139	6,751	46
ANDERSON	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876	16
BAMBERG	5,139	5,889	6,290	6,509	7,300	41
BARNWELL	6,582	7,377	7,954	8,462	9,512	21
BEAUFORT	8,727	9,997	10,190	10,845	11,700	3
BERKELEY	6,433	7,031	7,505	8,197	8,796	25
CALHOUN	6,390	7,602	7,627	8,078	9,410	22
CHARLESTON	7,887	8,685	9,359	9,793	10,691	9
CHEROKEE	7,288	7,865	8,275	8,990	9,930	15
CHESTER	7,191	7,922	8,292	9,128	9,867	17
CHESTERFIELD	6,262	6,895	7,431	8,102	9,020	24
CLARENDON	4,731	5,458	5,955	6,213	7,035	42
COLLETON	5,673	6,253	6,639	6,982	7,633	40
DARLINGTON	6,285	7,034	7,232	7,759	8,483	29
DILLON	4,982	5,794	6,109	6,323	6,914	43
DORCHESTER	7,402	8,059	8,413	9,091	9,762	18
EDGEFIELD	6,135	6,570	6,958	6,896	7,731	38
FAIRFIELD	5,810	6,329	6,758	7,326	7,980	35
FLORENCE	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610	20
GEORGETOWN	6,541	7,035	7,480	8,468	8,672	26
GREENVILLE	8,672	9,550	10,109	10,734	11,791	1
GREENWOOD	7,755	8,491	8,744	9,504	10,345	11
HAMPTON	6,132	7,011	7,216	7,501	8,463	30
HORRY	7,275	8,070	8,661	9,203	10,010	14
JASPER	5,685	6,493	6,861	7,464	8,126	34
KERSHAW	7,901	8,570	8,978	9,697	10,403	10
LANCASTER	6,773	7,558	7,762	8,307	9,098	23
LAURENS	7,263	7,869	8,297	8,902	9,655	19
LEE	4,672	5,655	6,462	6,479	7,673	39
LEXINGTON	8,540	9,309	10,078	10,726	11,705	2
MCCORMICK	5,348	6,097	6,441	6,223	7,906	36
MARION	5,689	6,360	6,812	7,271	7,886	37
MARLBORO	5,013	5,706	5,862	6,032	6,781	45
NEWBERRY	7,892	8,723	9,302	9,809	10,827	7
OCONEE	7,400	8,102	8,416	9,310	10,287	12
ORANGEBURG	6,055	6,704	7,074	7,456	8,238	33
PICKENS	7,514	8,220	8,461	9,293	10,230	13
RICHLAND	8,400	9,183	9,630	10,503	11,456	5
SALUDA	6,260	6,845	7,022	7,458	8,503	28
SPARTANBURG	7,929	8,675	9,011	9,812	10,761	8
SUMTER	6,137	6,859	7,234	7,669	8,337	32
UNION	6,502	7,122	7,303	7,806	8,520	27
WILLIAMSBURG	4,895	5,640	5,958	6,301	6,846	44
YORK	8,181	9,053	9,521	10,363	11,431	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$7,389	\$8,158	\$8,617	9,242	10,111	46 ¹
SOUTHEAST	\$8,148	\$9,105	\$9,657	10,227	11,168	-
UNITED STATES	\$9,494	10,544	11,113	11,685	12,772	-

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states.

NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary per capita income is \$10,514.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1980-1984
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	RANK IN STATE 1984
ABBEVILLE	\$139	\$155	\$162	\$174	\$192	35
AIKEN	841	945	1,046	1,141	1,283	8
ALLENDALE	50	58	65	66	73	46
ANDERSON	981	1,079	1,144	1,238	1,368	6
BAMBERG	93	106	114	118	132	42
BARNWELL	130	147	158	169	192	36
BEAUFORT	571	694	763	830	919	12
BERKELEY	616	701	775	871	992	11
CALHOUN	78	88	93	93	109	44
CHARLESTON	2,184	2,490	2,692	2,849	3,088	3
CHEROKEE	299	324	338	368	409	23
CHESTER	216	243	255	277	304	27
CHESTERFIELD	239	264	283	309	347	25
CLARENDON	130	151	166	173	197	34
COLLETON	180	201	214	229	256	31
DARLINGTON	395	443	463	497	547	18
DILLON	155	183	194	201	222	32
DORCHESTER	436	500	546	611	692	16
EDGEFIELD	108	117	124	123	137	41
FAIRFIELD	121	131	140	152	166	37
FLORENCE	766	878	924	985	1,096	10
GEORGETOWN	278	306	328	387	404	24
GREENVILLE	2,506	2,796	2,989	3,195	3,546	1
GREENWOOD	450	500	520	566	619	17
HAMPTON	112	130	134	140	159	38
HORRY	741	858	951	1,065	1,215	9
JASPER	83	91	101	106	117	43
KERSHAW	309	341	360	393	432	22
LANCASTER	364	411	426	457	504	21
LAURENS	379	418	438	470	514	20
LEE	88	106	121	121	143	39
LEXINGTON	1,205	1,349	1,485	1,613	1,799	5
MCCORMICK	42	45	49	53	58	45
MARION	195	219	236	253	274	28
MARLBORO	159	183	190	195	219	33
NEWBERRY	246	275	294	311	345	26
OCONEE	361	403	423	470	526	19
ORANGEBURG	498	560	595	631	707	15
PICKENS	598	669	703	775	861	13
RICHLAND	2,253	2,514	2,667	2,923	3,203	2
SALUDA	102	110	115	124	143	40
SPARTANBURG	1,601	1,772	1,855	2,024	2,238	4
SUMTER	542	614	658	703	780	14
UNION	199	222	226	239	263	30
WILLIAMSBURG	187	217	229	244	268	29
YORK	879	989	1,055	1,161	1,309	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,106	25,996	27,805	30,095	33,367	-
SOUTHEAST	430,876	488,710	524,908	561,691	622,085	-
UNITED STATES	2,156,715	2,420,098	2,575,793	2,733,579	3,016,317	-

NOTE: South Carolina 1985 preliminary total personal income is 35,179 (in Millions).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1984

AREA	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ANDERSON MSA					
Personal Income (Millions)	\$980.9	\$1,079.5	\$1,144.0	\$1,238.0	\$1,368.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,326	7,924	8,345	9,008	9,876
CHARLESTON MSA					
Personal Income (Millions)	\$3,237.0	\$3,691.4	\$4,012.0	\$4,332.0	\$4,772.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,498	8,231	8,804	9,326	10,099
COLUMBIA MSA					
Personal Income (Millions)	\$3,457.8	\$3,862.5	\$4,152.0	\$4,537.0	\$5,001.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,448	9,227	9,785	10,581	11,544
FLORENCE MSA					
Personal Income (Millions)	\$765.6	\$878.2	\$924.0	\$985.0	\$1,096.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,934	7,843	8,204	8,720	9,610
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA					
Personal Income (Millions)	\$4,705.6	\$5,237.2	\$5,546.0	\$5,995.0	\$6,645.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,247	9,054	9,488	10,206	11,208

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN INCOME OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	
			OWNER	RENTER
Abbeville	\$13,735	\$16,477	\$15,308	\$ 8,187
Aiken	16,006	18,429	18,206	10,008
Allendale	9,646	11,878	11,488	6,564
Anderson	15,520	17,675	17,415	9,567
Bamberg	10,486	12,241	11,928	6,744
Barnwell	12,690	14,832	15,489	8,028
Beaufort	15,490	17,044	18,198	12,230
Berkeley	16,200	17,562	18,393	12,331
Calhoun	12,527	14,926	14,212	7,048
Charleston	14,862	17,268	19,251	10,364
Cherokee	14,801	17,116	16,646	9,979
Chester	13,935	16,630	15,722	8,562
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410	13,556	8,747
Clarendon	11,108	12,652	13,130	5,691
Colleton	11,668	13,765	12,766	7,639
Darlington	12,989	15,523	16,029	7,865
Dillon	10,909	12,748	13,891	7,163
Dorchester	17,259	18,933	19,152	11,004
Edgefield	12,101	14,537	14,914	7,021
Fairfield	12,563	15,171	14,098	7,389
Florence	13,914	15,798	16,373	8,981
Georgetown	14,325	16,542	16,126	9,171
Greenville	16,022	18,849	19,242	10,743
Greenwood	14,612	17,868	17,572	9,292
Hampton	10,972	13,172	12,599	5,925
Horry	13,485	15,249	15,218	10,062
Jasper	10,804	12,695	11,491	7,261
Kershaw	15,094	17,529	17,122	9,658
Lancaster	15,882	18,149	18,048	10,185
Laurens	15,069	17,603	17,062	10,127
Lee	11,322	13,026	12,591	7,068
Lexington	18,350	20,660	20,555	12,167
McCormick	11,756	14,438	12,956	7,875
Marion	11,351	13,518	13,130	7,707
Marlboro	11,744	14,139	14,074	7,082
Newberry	14,389	17,379	16,057	9,149
Oconee	13,649	16,121	15,750	9,373
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659	13,427	7,690
Pickens	15,701	18,069	17,762	10,086
Richland	15,725	18,631	20,109	10,304
Saluda	12,103	14,364	13,526	8,057
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535	17,371	10,122
Sumter	12,191	14,078	15,396	8,642
Union	14,235	16,564	15,674	8,869
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383	12,928	7,157
York	17,237	19,569	19,614	11,242
South Carolina	\$14,748	\$17,016	\$17,202	\$ 9,912

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 71, 180; Detailed Housing Characteristics, Tables 62, 95.

POVERTY STATISTICS FOR PERSONS WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
1979

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA, PHC80-3-42 table 4.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE
(1979)

County	YEARS OF AGE			
	Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	168	682
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,028	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	555	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	861
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	67	328
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,032
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,030
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,157
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,387
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	358	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	648
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	619	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	453	1,337
York	8,458	414	467	1,897
State Total	388,352	20,060	21,459	69,703

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 64.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
(1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,433	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,336	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,098
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE: Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. "Unrelated Individuals" include nonrelatives in family households, persons in nonfamily households, and noninmates in group quarters.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A table 63.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATE -- 1985
(Millions of Dollars)

Ranking Among
States

1.	California	399,525
2.	New York	270,791
3.	Texas	214,244
4.	Illinois	165,900
5.	Pennsylvania	153,791
6.	Florida	151,240
7.	Ohio	139,608
8.	New Jersey	123,748
9.	Michigan	121,071
10.	Massachusetts	91,928
11.	Virginia	80,824
12.	Georgia	72,589
13.	North Carolina	70,763
14.	Indiana	67,581
15.	Maryland	67,448
16.	Missouri	64,379
17.	Wisconsin	61,573
18.	Minnesota	58,974
19.	Washington	58,507
20.	Connecticut	55,933
21.	Tennessee	51,971
22.	Louisiana	49,369
23.	Colorado	46,398
24.	Alabama	42,274
25.	Oklahoma	39,816
26.	Kentucky	39,466
27.	Arizona	39,450
28.	Iowa	36,929
29.	South Carolina	35,179
30.	Kansas	34,388
31.	Oregon	32,667
32.	Arkansas	24,048
33.	Mississippi	23,603
34.	Nebraska	22,013
35.	West Virginia	19,592
36.	Utah	17,011
37.	New Mexico	15,550
38.	Hawaii	14,293
39.	New Hampshire	14,259
40.	Maine	13,300
41.	Rhode Island	13,163
42.	Nevada	12,999
43.	District of Columbia	11,171
44.	Idaho	10,673
45.	Alaska	9,165
46.	North Dakota	8,926
47.	Delaware	8,904
48.	Montana	8,873
49.	South Dakota	7,946
50.	Wyoming	6,583
51.	Vermont	6,203

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY STATE -- 1985

Ranking Among States

1.	Alaska	17,756
2.	Connecticut	17,627
3.	New Jersey	16,368
4.	Massachusetts	15,790
5.	Maryland	15,356
6.	California	15,255
7.	New York	15,237
8.	Colorado	14,413
9.	Illinois	14,397
10.	Delaware	14,337
11.	New Hampshire	14,308
12.	Virginia	14,164
13.	Minnesota	14,071
14.	Kansas	14,046
15.	Nevada	13,981
16.	Nebraska	13,699
17.	Rhode Island	13,592
18.	Hawaii	13,542
19.	Florida	13,397
20.	Michigan	13,298
21.	Washington	13,267
22.	Texas	13,165
23.	North Dakota	13,034
24.	Ohio	12,979
25.	Pennsylvania	12,959
26.	Wyoming	12,955
27.	Wisconsin	12,883
28.	Missouri	12,784
29.	Iowa	12,779
30.	Arizona	12,454
31.	Indiana	12,276
32.	Oregon	12,165
33.	Georgia	12,158
34.	Oklahoma	12,103
35.	Vermont	11,599
36.	Maine	11,423
37.	North Carolina	11,314
38.	South Dakota	11,207
39.	Louisiana	11,015
40.	Tennessee	10,934
41.	New Mexico	10,741
42.	Montana	10,728
43.	Idaho	10,605
44.	Kentucky	10,585
45.	South Carolina	10,514
46.	Alabama	10,510
47.	Arkansas	10,180
48.	Utah	10,166
49.	West Virginia	10,112
50.	Mississippi	9,035



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1984-85 school year, there were 1,133 public schools in South Carolina, with a total enrollment of 576,675. This enrollment represented a 0.5% drop from the previous school year. The total number of private, special, and denominational schools in operation was 257 for the 1984-85 school year. The total enrollment of 51,406 in these private schools was up (19.6%) from the previous school year.

For the 1983-84 school year Greenville County public schools had the largest enrollment, with 49,530. The highest private school enrollment was in Charleston County, with 7,814. McCormick County recorded the lowest public school enrollment, with 1,709, while Lancaster had the lowest private school enrollment, with 41.

A total of 36,101 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the Spring of 1984. Of these graduates, 48% entered post-secondary education in the Fall of 1984. Another 34% entered gainful employment. The remaining 18% were unaccounted for as of the Fall of 1984. The largest number of high school graduates (3,330) were from Greenville County. Saluda County had the smallest number of high school graduates in 1984, with 101.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1969-70 THROUGH 1984-85

SCHOOL YEAR	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,301	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	646,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,220	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	- 1.2
1982-83	1,133	582,804	-1.2	250	43,246	- 0.9
1983-84	1,124	579,696	-0.5	258	42,966	- 0.6
1984-85	1,133	576,675	-0.5	257	51,406	+19.6

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1984-85.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1979-80 THROUGH 1983-84

COUNTY	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Abbeville	999	1,081	1,148	1,404	1,154
Aiken	4,886	4,609	4,709	4,292	4,075
Allendale	791	765	718	579	611
Anderson	5,512	5,832	5,652	5,498	5,445
Bamberg	775	593	912	859	743
Barnwell	1,223	1,285	1,208	1,099	952
Beaufort	2,107	2,350	2,067	2,049	2,059
Berkeley	4,774	4,050	4,422	3,841	4,179
Calhoun	409	369	467	400	255
Charleston	9,893	9,592	8,797	8,410	7,983
Cherokee	1,736	1,503	1,882	1,828	1,664
Chester	1,560	1,497	1,728	1,436	1,661
Chesterfield	1,794	1,972	1,996	1,989	2,291
Clarendon	1,530	1,508	1,465	1,495	1,562
Colleton	1,318	1,224	1,589	1,464	1,757
Darlington	3,167	2,480	2,775	2,638	2,352
Dillon	1,365	1,496	1,433	1,368	1,346
Dorchester	2,309	2,383	2,505	2,464	2,429
Edgefield	656	618	595	535	646
Fairfield	1,219	1,157	1,132	1,062	974
Florence	4,329	4,122	4,418	4,474	4,452
Georgetown	1,841	1,845	1,802	2,207	1,638
Greenville	10,355	10,252	10,926	9,912	10,048
Greenwood	1,857	1,755	1,615	1,694	2,422
Hampton	955	1,145	983	1,037	959
Horry	3,148	3,293	4,157	4,304	3,929
Jasper	261	475	518	547	887
Kershaw	2,001	1,916	1,928	1,754	1,815
Lancaster	2,506	2,360	2,522	2,320	2,273
Laurens	1,837	2,016	1,875	2,043	2,126
Lee	1,326	1,191	746	590	1,026
Lexington	7,110	6,870	6,607	6,679	6,505
McCormick	595	534	479	537	524
Marion	1,442	1,735	1,639	1,397	1,343
Marlboro	1,788	1,592	1,987	1,935	2,191
Newberry	1,259	1,116	1,296	1,143	1,250
Oconee	2,870	2,588	2,556	2,088	2,448
Orangeburg	5,220	5,992	4,455	4,425	3,742
Pickens	2,434	3,129	2,826	2,417	3,065
Richland	8,908	9,291	8,307	7,681	7,274
Saluda	616	558	721	544	529
Spartanburg	6,582	7,094	7,733	7,844	7,634
Sumter	4,062	3,639	3,768	3,555	3,447
Union	1,089	944	1,313	1,415	1,116
Williamsburg	2,020	2,203	2,109	2,022	1,599
York	2,795	2,989	3,275	3,270	3,482
Special Institutions 1/	756	1,574	929	832	3,387
State Total	127,985	128,586	128,690	124,376	125,249

1/: Williamsburg Manpower Center, South Carolina Department of Youth Services, and South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind. The 1983-84 total includes figures from the State Hospital and the Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, 1982-1985.

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT
ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, 2/ AND OTHER 3/
1983-84

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1984	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1984	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1984	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1984
Abbeville	257	45.5	34.2	20.2
Aiken	1,365	48.1	31.4	20.6
Allendale	144	37.5	32.6	29.9
Anderson	1,522	49.3	33.6	17.1
Bamberg	238	53.8	30.3	16.0
Barnwell	262	41.6	35.1	23.3
Beaufort	571	53.2	39.8	7.0
Berkeley	1,285	40.9	32.6	26.5
Calhoun	142	33.1	33.1	33.8
Charleston	2,216	47.0	34.4	18.5
Cherokee	465	41.3	26.7	32.0
Chester	388	44.1	34.0	21.9
Chesterfield	417	50.1	35.7	14.1
Clarendon	324	26.5	34.3	39.2
Colleton	428	30.1	46.5	23.4
Darlington	780	49.0	30.4	20.6
Dillon	396	33.1	44.4	22.5
Dorchester	756	55.0	26.6	18.4
Edgefield	176	47.2	28.4	24.4
Fairfield	233	40.3	45.5	14.2
Florence	1,361	53.2	29.2	17.6
Georgetown	464	40.7	42.0	17.2
Greenville	3,330	58.6	30.6	10.7
Greenwood	718	57.4	38.9	3.8
Hampton	236	47.5	48.3	4.2
Horry	1,249	53.6	30.3	16.0
Jasper	175	26.9	40.0	33.1
Kershaw	565	41.1	31.9	27.1
Lancaster	622	49.5	24.9	25.6
Laurens	526	45.8	26.2	27.9
Lee	229	28.4	45.0	26.6
Lexington	1,999	56.3	31.3	12.4
McCormick	109	38.5	51.4	10.1
Marion	436	28.0	48.6	23.4
Marlboro	522	35.4	32.0	32.6
Newberry	326	45.1	39.9	15.0
Oconee	588	46.6	40.3	13.1
Orangeburg	1,046	47.2	31.7	21.0
Pickens	914	44.1	35.8	20.1
Richland	2,548	49.3	29.4	21.2
Saluda	101	62.4	0.0	37.6
Spartanburg	2,412	50.5	37.6	11.9
Sumter	1,092	37.3	53.7	9.1
Union	373	51.7	22.5	25.7
Williamsburg	487	38.0	34.1	27.9
York	1,265	51.4	36.0	12.6
S.C. Youth Services	43	-	-	100.0
State Total	36,101	48.0	33.9	18.0

1/: Includes two and four year colleges/universities, technical and trade schools, business/commercial schools, beauty/barber colleges, and other schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level.

2/: Includes the armed services.

3/: Percent may not add due to rounding.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1984.

**NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY
IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN)
SCHOOL YEAR 1983-84**

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER 1/	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	12	3,881	3	180
Aiken	41	20,939	10	1,332
Allendale	5	2,267	1	220
Anderson	47	24,755	6	668
Bamberg	9	3,442	1	167
Barnwell	11	4,348	2	293
Beaufort	21	9,548	14	1,455
Berkeley	35	22,829	5	618
Calhoun	5	1,903	3	439
Charleston	69	39,874	34	7,814
Cherokee	20	8,563	2	225
Chester	13	6,336	2	206
Chesterfield	16	7,819	3	161
Clarendon	12	5,591	5	862
Colleton	13	6,215	5	615
Darlington	27	12,499	5	661
Dillon	14	6,895	1	140
Dorchester	17	13,179	4	701
Edgefield	6	3,236	1	196
Fairfield	10	4,092	1	426
Florence	40	21,925	11	1,618
Georgetown	19	9,586	8	793
Greenville	95	49,530	28	5,084
Greenwood	22	10,926	3	373
Hampton	11	3,892	1	299
Horry	35	20,570	9	1,229
Jasper	5	2,756	3	712
Kershaw	18	8,187	5	399
Lancaster	22	10,696	1	41
Laurens	16	8,980	2	447
Lee	8	3,298	1	385
Lexington	49	32,639	7	662
McCormick	5	1,709	1	151
Marion	17	7,122	3	425
Marlboro	18	6,637	1	315
Newberry	19	5,956	3	228
Oconee	22	9,432	4	91
Orangeburg	34	14,635	10	2,592
Pickens	26	13,247	3	379
Richland	66	37,793	17	3,808
Saluda	4	2,252	1	243
Spartanburg	70	37,533	9	809
Sumter	24	16,674	8	2,695
Union	12	5,799	2	107
Williamsburg	15	7,703	1	563
York	38	21,144	7	1,139
Felton Laboratory	1	278	-	-
SC Youth Services	3	586	-	-
State Total	1,117	579,696	257	42,966

1/: Includes single- and multi- district area vocational centers. Area vocational centers which serve multi-school districts are illustrated by their geographical location or the district through which they report.

Sources: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1984, and "Enrollment By Grade, By District, 1983-84: 35-Day Enrollment for 180 Day Period."

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1979-80 THROUGH 1983-84

COUNTIES	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Abbeville	243	332	322	310	298
Aiken	1,064	1,367	1,333	1,496	1,513
Allendale	138	181	214	150	902
Anderson	1,014	1,084	1,017	1,109	1,019
Bamberg	189	215	203	316	*
Barnwell	177	196	208	388	*
Beaufort	1,063	1,781	862	620	535
Berkeley	2,147	2,074	1,580	1,231	1,494
Calhoun	179	315	118	183	142
Charleston	3,973	3,391	2,729	3,245	3,366
Cherokee	357	298	258	321	471
Chester	325	215	206	319	200
Chesterfield	1,268	1,791	1,937	1,851	1,856
Clarendon	276	244	378	274	207
Colleton	273	455	491	351	406
Darlington	2,243	1,734	1,456	1,365	1,109
Dillon	1,005	1,062	776	684	714
Dorchester	355	363	370	337	326
Edgefield	179	140	134	124	173
Fairfield	243	238	303	293	158
Florence	3,226	3,558	3,175	2,947	2,854
Georgetown	509	1,318	689	558	584
Greenville	5,441	6,111	5,594	5,711	4,221
Greenwood	318	399	422	295	421
Hampton	637	487	566	499	459
Horry	1,804	3,492	1,486	1,697	1,869
Jasper	142	344	209	218	161
Kershaw	426	404	686	600	886
Lancaster	556	633	653	811	891
Laurens	873	1,004	929	931	1,157
Lee	490	576	630	360	382
Lexington	1,304	1,281	1,460	1,733	1,404
McCormick	78	107	72	56	44
Marion	1,236	1,358	1,526	1,542	1,340
Marlboro	850	1,093	1,105	1,057	1,213
Newberry	204	225	283	218	178
Oconee	990	1,128	1,017	1,096	966
Orangeburg	2,069	1,790	1,311	1,405	1,374
Pickens	827	941	1,054	1,173	1,059
Richland	3,979	5,595	5,293	5,508	5,082
Saluda	56	58	70	48	51
Spartanburg	1,386	1,664	2,041	2,155	1,953
Sumter	1,143	564	1,231	1,935	2,356
Union	430	487	430	376	406
Williamsburg	1,409	1,772	599	1,188	1,166
York	652	664	529	617	562
Other Agencies	21,913	24,751	24,546	27,798	23,508
State Total	69,659	79,280	72,501	77,499	71,436

*: Included in Allendale County figures.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, 1983, 1985.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER): 1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 TO 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,302
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,339	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	7,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,811	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,989	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Suater	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,288	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,794	229,303	232,629

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 50.

APPENDIX



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Beneficiaries--Claimants who are actually receiving UI benefit payments.

Benefit Year--A period, generally 52 weeks, during which an individual UI claimant may receive his/her maximum potential benefit amount.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)--A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor market data.

Civilian Labor Force--All non-institutionalized civilians, 16 years of age and older who are classified as employed or unemployed by place of residence comprise the civilian labor force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973--A federal decentralized, decategorized manpower program designed to serve the employment and training needs of all states, cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more. This CETA program was replaced by the new training system JTPA in October 1982.

Current Population Survey (CPS)--This is a national survey of selected households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to measure the labor force and population, and to determine their personal and economic characteristics. The sample is based on the activity of the households for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)--A reference work published by the United States Employment Service which categorizes occupational data.

Economically Disadvantaged--An individual who: (a) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or (c) is receiving food stamps; or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or (e) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (a) or (b) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Employment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family operated business, during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. The count also includes those who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)--An automated data system which generates statistical output reports based on applicants and openings filed in state Employment Service offices.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)--A division of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, placed by the Job Training Partnership Act in October 1982.

Exhaustees--Claimants who are no longer receiving UI benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

Initial Claim--This is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

Insured Unemployment--This represents the number of claims processed during the reference week for a week of partial or total unemployment covered by the state law.

Job Service--A nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service (USES), as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)--This act was signed into law in October 1982 and created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The JTPA program is designed for individuals who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--A body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic and social demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI has many planning uses. The information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Labor Turnover--The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status, with respect to individual firms.

Long-Term Unemployment--This represents more than 15 consecutive weeks of unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--A city of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an unurbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 qualifies for recognition as a MSA.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)--A committee created by Congress in 1976 to work on the development of a common denominator for occupational data and inter-agency communication and coordination.

National Systems Data Base Interface (NSDBI)--This is a software system which allows for the input, maintenance, storage, and retrieval of job order and job applicant information.

Per Capita Personal Income--This is the total personal income of a specific area (i.e., city, county, state, nation) divided by the midyear (July 1) total population residing in that area.

Personal Income--This is the total money income received by all persons from all sources. It is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor's income, rental income, dividends, interest, and transfer payments, less personal income for social security.

Poverty Level--The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The 1986 poverty guidelines for South Carolina are listed below:

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>Poverty Guidelines</u>	
	<u>Nonmetro</u>	<u>Metropolitan</u>
1	5,360	5,360
2	7,240	7,240
3	9,120	9,390
4	11,000	11,590
5	12,940	13,680
6	15,140	15,990
7	17,340	18,300
8	19,540	20,610

For family units with more than eight members, add \$2,200 for Nonmetro and 2,310 for Metro for each additional member.

*The metropolitan areas of South Carolina include the following counties: Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Florence, Greenville, Lexington, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg and York

Private Industry Council (PIC)--This is a group of private sector employers (majority) and agency representatives appointed by the Governor to provide policy and program guidance under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Seasonal Adjustment--This is an adjustment applied to economic statistics in order to eliminate the changes which occur due to normal seasonal fluctuations. The adjustment is an approximation of recurring seasonal movement based on past experience.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)--SDA's are the districts within a state through which direct job training services are delivered. SDA's may include the entire state, one or more general purpose local governments, but may not split local political jurisdictions. Each SDA has a private industry council (PIC).

Small Business--As determined by the Small Business Administration, the actual criteria for consideration as a "small business" may vary according to the type of business. In South Carolina, around 95% of the private businesses have been categorized as small businesses.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC)--This is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee oversees SCOIS, which has the main function of improving communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information. In addition, SCOIS serves to meet the career information needs of youth.

South Carolina Occupational Information System (SCOIS)--A computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual--A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for classifying establishments on the basis of industrial activity.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's)--Committees set up at a state level to work on developing common occupational data. The SCOICC is part of this network.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)--This is a tax credit program, created in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit, for private employers, which is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems.

Unemployment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who did not work during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, but were able to work and were actively seeking work.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)--The program which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by the state and federal Unemployment Insurance Services.

Unemployment Rate--This is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed).

Wagner-Peyser Act--An act passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, to provide for the establishment of a national employment service system, and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program--An employment and training program aimed at helping employable welfare recipients find jobs and become self-sufficient.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information: A Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1979.
Employment and Training Administration Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions, U.S. Department of Labor, ETA, 1980.
S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION

INFORMATION ON:

S.C. State Development Board
Post Office Box 927
Columbia, S.C. 29202
803-734-1400

Industrial Development &
Economic/Financial
Environment

Research & Statistical Services
337 Dennis Building
1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201-3187
803-734-3793

Economic Forecast, Information
Statistical Abstract, Population
& Personal Income

S.C. Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 11278
Columbia, S.C. 29211
803-799-4601

Business Conditions & Cost of
Living; General Information About
the State

S.C. Labor Department
Post Office Box 11329
Columbia, S.C. 29211
803-734-9612

Manufacturing Data, OSHA
Information, & Labor-Management
Services

S.C. Worker's Compensation Commission
1612 Marion Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202
803-737-9450

Workmen's Compensation

Division of Employment & Training -
Governor's Office
1300 Pickens Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201
803-734-8950

Training, Jobs, & Human Resources

Health & Human Services
Governor's Office
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202
803-734-0467

Health & Human Services

Division of Human Resource Management
Post Office Box 12547
Columbia, S.C. 29211
803-734-0208

Job Classifications & Qualifications
For State Government Jobs

S.C. Real Estate Commission
220 Executive Center Drive
Winthrop Bldg., Suite 301
Columbia, S.C. 29205
803-737-9480

Housing & Land Opportunities

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information
Post Office Box 995
Columbia, S.C. 29202
803-737-2660

Applicants & Job Openings,
Economic & Employment Statistics/
Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>INFORMATION ON:</u>
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-8497	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9178	Housing
Academic Research Department (Contact Your Local Institution of Higher Education)	Special Economic Impact Studies and Analysis
S.C. Program Assistance Line-"PAL" Office of the Lt. Governor P.O. Box 142 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-734-2050 Statewide Toll-free 1-800-922-2221	Available State Services
S.C. Department of Consumer Affairs 2801 Devine Street, 2nd Floor Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-734-9458	Consumer Services
S.C. Human Affairs Commission 2611 Forest Drive, Suite 200 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-737-6570	Community Relations
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton Street Suite 110, Edgar A. Brown Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-734-0166	Recreation and Tourism Industry
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education 111 Executive Center Drive Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-737-9320	Technical Education Programs; Industrial and Economic Development
S.C. Commission on Women 2221 Devine Street, Suite 408 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-734-9143	Services for Women
S.C. Bankers Association 2009 Park Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-779-0850	Loans for Business

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION

INFORMATION ON:

S.C. Research Authority
Keenan Building
Columbia, S.C. 29201
803-799-4070

Business Assistance

S.C. Jobs-Economic Development
Authority (JEDA)
#1 Main Building
1203 Gervais Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201
803-734-1470

Small Business Resources;
Loans for Business

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Center
College of Commerce and Industry
Sirriner Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631
803-656-3227

Small Business Development Center
Media Building--Room 157, USCS
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303
803-578-6233

Small Business Development Center
College of Business Administration
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208
803-777-5118

Small Business Development Center
School of Business and Economics
4 Green Way
College of Charleston
Charleston, S.C. 29424
803-792-4065

Small Business Development Center
School of Business Administration
Kinard Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S.C. 29733
803-323-2208

Small Business Development Center
Florence-Darlington Technical College
P.O. Box 8000
Florence, S.C. 29501
803-662-8151 ext. 249

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
Coastal Carolina College
Conway, S.C. 29526
803-347-3161

Minority Development Center
Department of Business Administration
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29117
803-534-6894

Small Business Development Center
Beaufort Technical College
P.O. Box 1288
Beaufort, S.C. 29901
803-524-3380 ext. 258

Small Business Development Center
Newberry Vocational Education Ctr.
P.O. Box 799
Newberry, S.C. 29108
803-276-8300

Small Business Development Center
Fairfield County Court House
Winnsboro, S.C.
803-635-1411

Small Business Development Center
Aiken Technical College
P.O. Box 696
Aiken, S.C. 29801
803-593-9231

Small Business Development Center
Lander College
Greenwood, S.C. 29646
803-227-6110

Small Business Development Center
Greenville City Hall
Greenville, S.C.
803-271-4259

Small Business Development Center
Sumter Technical College
506 N. Guignard Drive
Sumter, S.C. 29150
803-778-1961

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
JOB SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/</u>	<u>ADDRESSES</u>
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass P.O. Box 519 Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841 254-5169	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. P.O. Box 2418 Aiken, S.C. 29802
Anderson	Anderson	Howard, Cecil C. 226-6273	309 W. Whitner St. P.O. Box 407 Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell Bamberg	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. P.O. Drawer 1259 Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Craft, Robert D. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. P.O. Drawer 1067 Beaufort, S.C. 29901
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. P.O. Drawer 798 Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. P.O. Box 98 Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Charleston Dorchester	Pike, Samuel L. 792-7026	Summerrall Center 19 Hagood Street P.O. Drawer N Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. P.O. Drawer 520 Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	DeLoach, Robert G. 833,0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. P.O. Drawer 485 Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Blackmon, Charles M. 758-3111	700 Taylor St. P.O. Box 567 Columbia, S.C. 29202

June 1986

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (CON'T)

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/</u>	<u>ADDRESSES</u>
Conway	Horry	Rutland, J. Mac 248-4289	201 Laurel St. P.O. Box 1700 Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence Williamsburg	Slaughter, Edwin M. 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. P.O. Box F-10 Florence, S.C. 29501
Gaffney	Cherokee	Cline, Dallas D. 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. P.O. Box 1270 Gaffney, S.C. 29342
Georgetown	Georgetown Williamsburg	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	Hwy. 701 Georgetown Shopping Plz P.O. Box 956 Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler St. P.O. Box 328 Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Herring, Willie 223-1681	519 Monument St. P.O. Box 1427 Greenwood, S.C. 29648
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. P.O. Box 368 Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Jacobs, J. Dillard 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. P.O. Drawer 1170 Hartsville, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	705 N. White St. P.O. Box 1160 Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-9512	16 S. Commerce St. P.O. Box 538 Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillon Marion	Floyd, Curtis W. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 P.O. Box 1110 Marion, S.C. 29571
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Law, Helene 761-4400	225 N. Live Oak Dr. P.O. Box 668 Moncks Corner, S.C. 29461
Newberry	Newberry Saluda	Cannon, Louise J. 276-2110	900 College St. P.O. Box 498 Newberry, S.C. 29108

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LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (CON'T)

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/</u>	<u>ADDRESSES</u>
Orangeburg	Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. P.O. Drawer 1486 Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. P.O. Box 11189 Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 882-2259	103 N. Townville St. P.O. Box 1499 Seneca, S.C. 29679
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. P.O. Box 1250 Spartanburg, S.C. 29144
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Rembert, Porcher G. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. P.O. Drawer 1978 Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	Palmer, Ethe J. 427-5672	Duncan Hwy. P.O. Box 663 Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Rochester, M.M. 549-9422	112 Carn St. P.O. Drawer 530 Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC

NOTE: All SCESC Labor Market Information is produced under the direction of Mr. David L. Laird. For data on any of the topics listed, call (803) 737-2660 and ask for the appropriate unit.

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>UNIT RESPONSIBLE</u>
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Agricultural-Related Reports-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
Analytical Techniques	
Regression, Seasonal Adjustment,	
Time Series-----	RESEARCH
Annual Quarterly Employment	
and Wages Publication-----	ES-202
Annual Labor Market Review	
Publication-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Areas of Substantial	
Unemployment-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Computer Applications-----	RESEARCH
Consumer Price Index (CPI)-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
County Labor Force Data-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Covered Employment and Wages-----	ES-202
Current Employment Statistics-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Data Base/Claims-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Dislocated Workers-----	RESEARCH
Early Warning Report of	
Unemployment -----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Economic Information-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
EDA Grants-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Employment Service Potential (ESP)-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Employment Trends Newsletter-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
ESARS Chapters and Letter	
Distribution-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Publication Distribution-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Table Questions-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Technical Assistance-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
ESARS Validation Information-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
Female Employment Estimates-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Greenville/Spartanburg Employment-----	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry Employment Projections-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Industry/Occupation Monographs-----	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Surplus Areas (DMP-4A)-----	LOCAL AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Labor Turnover-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DATA AVAILABLE BY TOPIC (CONT'D)

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>UNIT RESPONSIBLE</u>
LMI Training-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
LMI Special Analysis-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Local Area Unemployment Statistics-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Local Office Assistance-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Metropolitan Area Hours and Earnings-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment/Projections-----	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Employment Statistics-----	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Occupational Supply and Demand-----	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
OES Schedules/Survey-----	OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Printout Distributor (ESARS, Job Bank, NSDBI)-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
Productivity Index-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Real Earnings-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
SC-520 Employer Services Report-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
SIC Assignment-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Hours and Earnings-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
State Nonagricultural Industry Employment-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Sub-County Labor Force Data-----	LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Target Group Resources-----	LABOR MARKET & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Financing, Projections Research and Legislation-----	RESEARCH
UI Reports-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
UI Statistical Data-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
Wage Rate Information-----	ES/UI STATISTICS
202 Covered Employment by Industry and Area-----	ES/202
790 Automation-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Employment Estimates-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
790 Schedules and Edits-----	CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION; LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION--
PHONE (803) 737-2660

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